THE Bombay Gazette, AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

No. 5,424, NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1862. [Annual Subscription in advance ... Rs. 5

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
including postage	,,	72 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town	,,	28 0
including postage	,,	38 0
For three months in advance, delivered in Town	,,	16 0
including postage	,,	21 0
For one month, delivered in Town	,,	6 0
including postage	,,	7 12
Single Copy for Cash	,,	0 4
Back Numbers	,,	0 8

As the pre-payment of Postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISING.

For Lines and under	Rs.	1 0
Repetition	,,	2 0
First insertion, each line	,,	0 6
Second insertion	,,	0 4
Third and succeeding insertions	,,	0 2
Domestic Occurrences each	,,	1 0

Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 2, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

MESSRS. T. AND W. SMITH'S Frigate built Ship GLORIANA, T.G. VAITE, Commander, will sail on the 25th November next; has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE fine Frigate-built Ship FLYING VENUS, A 1, for 18 years, 1,393 tons Register, W. F. WITHYCOMBE, well known in the trade, Commander. This Ship has splendid accommodations for Passengers, and will sail about the middle of December. For Passage, apply to Captain Withycombe, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.

Bombay, 4th November 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Expected to sail about the middle of next month.)

THE fine Clipper Ship TALAVERA, A 1, 17 years, 1160 Tons Register, a favorite ship and well known for her rapid passages in the Calcutta trade, has first-rate accommodation for passengers.

For rate of Freight or passage apply to Captain BROWN on board, or to

COUPLAND & Co., Agents.

Bombay, November 7th 1862.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

THE splendid Clipper Ship SYDNEY EGGERS, A 1, for 20 years, 870 tons Register, H. W. CAMPBELL, late of the *British Flag*, Commander, has excellent accommodation for a few passengers and will sail about the 20th instant. For passage apply to Captain Campbell, or

EDWARD BATES & Co.

NOTICE.

THE Ship ROWANTREE being unavoidably detained will only be able to sail for Liverpool the middle of Nov. having still room. For Freight, apply to

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company "Limited," will despatch the S. S. TILLY, to Kurrachee, with Mails and Passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. & B. S. N. Co. "Limited.

FOR MALABAR COAST AND BACK.

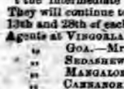
THE Calcutta and Burmah S. N. Company, (Limited), will despatch the S. S. CORINGA, on the 13th November, to Beypore, calling at the intermediate Ports, and returning immediately. They will continue to despatch steamers on or about 13th and 28th of each month until further notice.

Agents at VINGORLA.—Wamun Appajee Seergamkeer.
" GOA.—Mr. Gomes.
" SOUDERNDROOG.—Ardaseer Fardoonjee.
" MANGALORE.—R. Dawson & Co.
" CANNANORE.—J. W. Gerard.
" CALICUT & BEYPORE.—James Andrew & Co.
" COCHIN.—Messrs. Pierce, Leslie & Co.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents C. and B. S. N. Company, Limited.

FOR KURRACHEE.



THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer SCINDIAN, to the above port, on SATURDAY, the 15th November, at 5 P.M. positively.

For Freight, Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th November 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE.

(If sufficient inducement offers to Persian Gulf)

THE Bombay Steam Navigation Company will despatch the Screw Steamer PIONEER, as above on THURSDAY, the 20th November, at 11 A.M. positively.

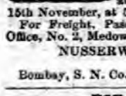
For Freight Passage, &c., apply at the Company's Office, No. 2, Medow Street.

NUSSERWANJEE D. BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, S. N. Co.'s Office, 6th Nov. 1862.

FOR KURRACHEE,

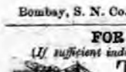
(Touching at Veraval, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch, and Back.



THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, THOMAS ELLIS, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above Ports, on MONDAY, the 10th instant.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers, apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer TELEGRAPH, Captain J. A. SHEPHERD, will be despatched to Surat on MONDAY, the 10th instant., at 10 A.M.

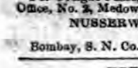
For first-class Passage, apply to

Messrs. MANOCKJEE LIMJEE & Co., below Messrs. Leckie & Co., Rampart Row.

For deck passage and freight apply to the Manager, at the Steamer's Office, Bazar Gate Street.

Bombay, 7th Nov., 1862.

FOR GOGO AND SURAT.



THE new and fast-sailing well-known Screw Steamer MAHARAJ, J. KIDDER, Commander, has very superior accommodation for first-class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above ports, on TUESDAY, the 11th instant.

For Freight of Specie apply to

EDULJEE FRAMJEE & Co.,
Bombay Green.

FOR SURAT AND GOGO.

THE well-known and fast-sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VAN WULLEN, in charge, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M. precisely.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SURAT.

THE fast-sailing first-class Steam-ship MANCHESTER, C. W. MCDONALD, Commander, was lately repaired extensively and sufficiently in Her Majesty's Dockyard under the supervision of Government Officers; her Engines have been thoroughly repaired and refitted with a new Boiler, and has excellent accommodation for first-class Passengers, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 10th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight and Passage, apply at the Office of Javerchund Atmaram, Kaisparakwalla, Bazar Gate Street Fort.

JAVERCHUND ATMARAM, Manager.

Bombay, 6th Nov. 1862.

Notices.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per *Caledonian*, Captain MCMILLON, from Glasgow, are requested to send off boats for their Cargo as it comes to hand, otherwise it will be landed at the risk and expence of the concerned.

Captain MCMILLON will not be responsible for the condition and contents of any packages after they have left the ship's deck.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 30th October 1862.

NOTICE.—TO SHIPMASTERS, RAILWAY CONTRACTORS, &c. MCCORMICK & Co., Ship Chandlers, Forwarding, and General Commission Agents, have commenced business at 15, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Clere & Co.

Bombay, 29th Oct. 1862.

AN ALMOND SOCIABLE of the Honorary Members of the Indian Navy Club will be held in the Club-house, on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M.

LOST OR STOLEN.—Five Shares in the Manockjee Petit's Spinning and Weaving Company, Nos. 159, 160, 195, 655, and 656, standing in the name of Hormusjee Ookurjee Dubash, with an account book. Any person who will bring them to the undersigned at this office will be handsomely rewarded.

HORMUSJEE OOKURJEE Dubash.

ADVERTISEMENT.—It having been determined to dissolve the Indian Navy Club on the 30th November 1862, all persons having claims against that Institution, are requested to submit the same for adjustment within twenty days from the date hereof.

All persons indebted to the Club will be good enough to liquidate the amount of their Bills as speedily as possible.

N. B. WORSLEY, Secretary.

Indian Navy Club, 1st November 1862.

NOTICE.—WITH reference to the advertisement published in the *Times of India*, dated the 27th ultimo,—I the undersigned do hereby give notice and caution the public, that the Landed property assessed under number 43, 54, and 105, situate at Calbadevie Road, and one House No. 711, at Lower Mahim, advertised for sale therein cannot be sold or dealt with, without the leave of the High Court. And further I have a claim on the said Landed Property as the eldest Son of the late JOSEPH ANTONIO BORGES who died intestate. Any person or persons, purchasing the said landed property will do so, at his, her, or their own risk and peril.

JOSEPH BORGES.

Bombay, 6th November 1862.

NOTICE TO NAVIGATORS IN THE CHINA SEA—PORT OF AMOY. The Amoy Dock Company's new Granite Dock, 315 feet long, with 15 feet water at the gates, a rise and fall of 18 feet on spring tides, and fitted with Caisson Gate, is now in complete working order.

The Company keep on hand, Spars of all sizes, Sheathing Metal, Timber, Iron, and every description of Naval Stores, as well as Paint for Iron vessels. The work executed in every branch under the superintendence of able European foremen.

Amoy, July, 1862.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that TAHAIR BOO MULECKJEE, widow of Borah Abdool Rahim Absdeen, has contracted to sell to SHA CHUTTOORMOO ASSARA, all that Piece or Parcel of Land or Ground with the Chawl or Dwelling-house and premises standing thereon, situate outside the Fort, in Shamajee Apajee Street, and assessed under No. 17, and bounded on the North by the Public Road, on the South by the House of Rahunbhai Alloobhai, on the East by Shamajee Street, and on the West by the House of Vullee Mahomed Ulwance, all persons having claims on the said property, by mortgage, inheritance or otherwise, are requested to make the same known within thirty days from the date hereof, to Mr. CURMOODEEN TYABJEE, Solicitor for the purchaser, at his Office, No. 16, Apollo Street, within Fort, otherwise the purchase will be completed, and all claims preferred thereafter will be considered as null and void.—Dated, this 1st day of Nov. 1862.

Books, &c. for Sale.

INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOKS. Fifth Edition Revised, comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter, answering for all general purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Outstations. By the Author of "Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

SUBSCRIPTION REDUCED TO Rs. 16 per Annum,

Post-free in India.

To *Soldiers'* and *Native Libraries* Rs. 14.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S MISCELLANY,

FOR NOVEMBER *(beginning of a fresh Vol.)*

Contains, amongst other Articles, an account of the SIEGE AND STORM OF GHANSIE!

(Corpora Quadrigemina continued.)

MEN IN POWER.

OKAMUNDEL.—Three Chapters.

(A new Indian Tale; by the Authoress of "The Doomed House.")

GOLD FROM FLOWERS.

GENERAL SLOW'S ADVICE TO OFFICERS.

LETTERS ON AMATEUR ACTING.

POETRY, &c. OF THE MIDDLE AGES.

NIRGIS IN DELHI, AT THE OUTBREAK.

AMALGAMATION AS IT OUGHT TO BE.

A TALE BY A SOLDIER OF FORTUNE.

CHARADE or NO-VICE.

RETROSPECTS; TURF CALENDAR, &c.

Single Nos. Rs. 1½ each.—All Back Nos. in print, and available in loose sets or bound vols. Of Vol. I. only a few copies remain.

Subscribers' Names registered, and payments received by Messrs. LePage & Co., Calcutta; Manager *Delhi Gazette* Press, Agra; Messrs. W. Cockell & Co., Lahore; Mr. J. Higginbotham, Madras; and the Publishers, Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

BOMBAY GAZETTE PRESS,

27, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERINTENDENCE.

JOB AND BOOK PRINTING

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Copper Plate and Lithographic Printing.

MACHINE RULING TO ANY PATTERN.

ACCOUNT BOOKS TO ORDER.

Bookbinding in all its Branches.

ORNAMENTAL PRINTING IN COLOURS & GOLD.

Wedding, Visiting and Invitation Cards.

BOOKS, LAW FORMS, PAMPHLETS, ETC. OFFICE OF THE

BOMBAY ALMANACK AND DIRECTORY.

BY THE MAIL.—FOURTEEN SONGS AND BALLADS, written and composed by Prince Ernest (The Duke of Saxe-Coburg) and his Royal Highness the late Prince Albert.

The great exhibition Music Book containing the national and patriotic airs of the principal countries of the world.

MCCOMBIE, & WRIGHT.

FLETCHER & MITCHELL at the Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, have for sale—

Cast Iron Socket, and Flanged Pipes from 2 to 9 inches diameter.

Wrought Iron Tubing with Bends, Tees and Cast Iron Cocks from 2 to 2 inches diameter.

"Lambert's" Patent Stop and Bit Cocks from ¾ to 1½ inch diameter.

Steam Stop Valves from 1 to 2 inches diameter.

Common Stop, Bit and Half Cocks.

Ornamental Cast Iron Fountains.

Contractors' and Millers' Tools, &c. &c.

Books, &c. for Sale.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

RECENT ADDITIONS: DICTIONARIES AND BOOKS OF REFERENCE.

	Rs.	A.
Bryce's (Dr.) Library Gazetteer, 8vo. half bound.	2	0
General Gazetteer, crown 8v6. cloth	6	12
Brooke's do. do., edited by Findlay, 8vo. cloth.	6	0
Burkes (Sir B.) Visitation of Seats and Arms, second part	4	0
Orders of Knighthood, 8vo. cloth gilts	20	0
Boydell's (R.) Ullage Cask Gauger, 8vo.	4	8
Chambers's (W. & R.) Encyclopædia of Universal Knowledge, volumes at	6	0
Crabb's English Synonyms, 8vo. cloth	9	8
Francis's (J.) Dictionary of Practical Receipts, 8vo. cloth	6	0
Gardener's and Farmer's "Reason Why," 12mo. cloth	1	12
Imperial Cyclopædia: British Empire, 2 vols., rl. 8vo. cloth	20	0
Johnston's (A. K.) General Gazetteer, 8vo. cloth.	22	8
Lodge's Peerage 1850, *reduced to*	5	0
1856 and 1857, rl. 8vo. cloth each	10	0
Murray's (Hugh) Cyclopædia of Geography. 8vo. cloth	15	0
O'Byrne's Naval Biographical Dictionary, 8vo. cloth	20	0
Printing and Publishing Assistant, 18mo. cloth	2	0
Reason Why:—Housewifes	1	12
Smiths (Dr. W.) Dictionary of Classical Geography, 2 vols. 8vo. cloth	50	0
Shelton's (R.) Historical Finger, post 12mo. cloth	2	12
Tegg's (W.) Dictionary of Chronology, 8vo. cloth	5	12
Thom's British Directory 1862, 8vo.	9	0
Thornton's (E.) East India Gazetteer, 8vo. cloth.	11	4
Ure's (Dr.) Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines, *new edition*, 3 vols., 8vo. cloth	75	0
Walford's (E.) Men of the Time, crown 8vo. half bound	7	0
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING. & Co.		

JUST PUBLISHED.—HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, including a list of the Vessels, corrected up to 1st October. Price 8 Annas.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE INCOME TAX ACT, No. XXXII. OF 1860. In neat Pamphlet form. Price, As. 12 per Copy.

Bombay Gazette Office.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th September 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Maratha Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas, New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee, plain, 4 Annas.

Gospel of Mark in *Modi* one anna per copy. Hindustanee New Testament, new edition one rupee. Hindi Ditto, two rupees.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Wuee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

THOMAS CRAWFORD.

Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees.

Bombay Gazette Office.

CHARTS! CHARTS!!

TO SHIP-MASTERS, SHIP-OWNERS, AND CHARTERERS.

SHORTLY EXPECTED.—The following selection of ADMIRALTY CHARTS, of the latest Surveys:

Kurrachee Harbour.
Malabar Coast.
Persian Gulf.
Bay of Bengal.
Outlying Charts from Bombay to Persian Gulf.
Straits of Malacca.
Straits of Singapore.
Red Sea, on large Scale.
China Sea, on large Scale.
Coromandel Coast.
Arracan Coast, on large Scale.
Mauritius.
Seychelle Islands.
Andaman.
Point de Galle.
Mosambique Channel, &c. &c.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS.

Received per "CHINA."

	Rs.	As.
FIELD EXERCISES, New Edition 1862. 8vo. cloth	3	0
Ditto. Pocket Edition	0	12
SINNOTT'S MILITARY CATECHISM, adapted to New Field Exercises 1862, by Capt. W. D. Malton	2	4
MALTON'S COMPANY MANŒUVRES, New Edition, revised	1	0
MALTON'S A. B. C. OF SKIRMISHING, adapted to "Field Exercises 1862"	1	0
MALTON'S MANUAL FOR COVERING SERJEANTS 1862	1	4
INFANTRY SWORD EXERCISES 1862	0	8
UNDISCOVERED CRIMES, by "Waters"	1	8
ALL THE YEAR ROUND, Vol. VII. April to September, Royal 8vo	4	4
PHOTOGRAPHIC DIFFICULTIES, on the Difficulties experienced by Photographers in the various Processes, by A. Ponting, Royal 8vo.	1	12
ON THE MANUFACTURE OF GUNPOWDER, Sketch of the Mode of Manufacturing Gunpowder at the Ishapore Mills in Bengal, with a Record of the Experiments carried on to ascertain the Value of Charge, Windage, Vent Weight, &c. in Mortars and Muskets; also Reports of the various Proofs of Powder, by Col. W. Anderson and Lieut. Col. Parlby. Sup. royal 8vo.	10	8
MADAME PRUDENCE, a Novel, by T. Archer, Post 8vo. sewed	0	12
SIXPENNY MAGAZINE, Vol. 3, with Numerous Illustrations, 8vo.	2	12
RECOLLECTIONS OF AN IRISH POLICE MAGISTRATE, by Lieut.-Col. H. B. Addison	1	8
THINGS HARD TO BE UNDERSTOOD, or, Explanations of Difficult Doctrines and Misinterpreted Texts, by the Rev. J. Cuming, Fcap. cloth	5	12
ROBERT O'HARA BURKE, and the Australian Exploring Expedition of 1860, by A. Jackson, with Map and Plates, Post, 8vo.	4	8
JOHN HOBBS, a Tale of British India, by G. Drago, crown 8vo.	0	12
NAVAL AND MILITARY LIBRARY, Leonard Lindsey, Vol. XIV. by Angus B. Reach Fcap.	1	8
ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE OF THE EXHIBITION, with Hollingshead's History, 2 vols. royal 8vo. cloth, gilt	16	0
THE LIFE OF CHARLES MATHEWS THE ELDER, Revised and Condensed by E. Yates, Cheap Edition, bds.	1	12
PELE MELE, by Emault, Post 8vo.	1	8
CURIOUS STORIED TRADITIONS OF SCOTTISH LIFE, by A. Leighton, 3rd Edition, fcap. 8vo. bds.	1	8
OUR LAST YEAR IN INDIA, by Mrs. J. Speid. 8vo. cloth	6	12
WINIFRED'S WOOING, by G. M. Craik, author of "Lost and Won," &c., Post 8vo.	8	0
CURIOUS STORIED TRADITIONS OF Family Abroad, Vol. I. Fcap	1	8
A PLAIN TREATISE ON HORSE SHOEING, by W. Miles, Esq.	1	8
BARREN HONOUR, by the author of "Guy Livingstone" 2 vols.	10	8
REMINISCENCES OF ASSHETON SMITH, by Sir J. E. Wilmot	1	12
SHAKSPERE, edited by the Rev. A Dyce, 6 Vols. 8vo. ½ morocco gilt	70	0
(The best edition of "Shakspere")		
THE PRESENT STATE OF THE LIBERAL PARTY, 8vo.	11	4
HISTORY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, by G. P. Marsh, cloth	12	0
SIR H. HOLLAND'S ESSAYS, 2nd Edition, 8vo.	10	0
CAPT. GRONOW'S REMINISCENSES, crown 8vo.	6	12
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.		

Books, &c. for Sale.

Just published, Demy 8vo. Half-bound. Price Rs. 4.

THE ACT OF PARLIAMENT

CONSTITUTING

THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY,

WITH

THE QUEEN'S LETTERS PATENT

AND

OTHER DOCUMENTS RELATIVE TO THE SAME.

CONTENTS:—Act for establishing High Courts of Judicature in India. Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for India. Letters Patent. Rules of the High Court. Opening of the Court. Act of the Legislative Council relating to the Levy of Fees and Stamp Duties in the High Court.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

LETTS'S DIARIES for 1863.

JUST received, a large supply of LETTS'S DIARIES for the ensuing year. Prices as follows:—

		Rs.	as.
No. 8.—1 day to a Page.	For Memorandums	5	0
	Ruled for Accounts	6	0
——	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	8
No. 9.—2 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	4	8
——	Russia leather Cover, with lock	9	0
No. 10.—3 days to a Page.	Both kinds as above.	3	8
——	Russia leather Cover, with lock	8	8
No. 11.—Both kinds as above		3	0
No. 11 B.—For Cash Accounts Debit and Credit.		4	8
No. 11 D.—For Cash Accounts and Memorandums		4	8
No. 12.—For Memorandums		2	4
No. 13.—For Ditto		2	0
No. 17.—For Ditto		0	8
No. 31.—Scribbling Diary, interleaved with blotting paper		2	0
No. 32. Ditto	Ditto	1	8
No. 33. Ditto	Ditto	1	12
No. 34. Ditto	Ditto	1	4
No. 35. Ditto	Ditto	1	4

The same Nos. not interleaved.—Rs. 1½ 1, 1½, 2, and 2½ respectively.

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

Received per Steamer "MALTA." Rs. As.

THIERS'S HISTORY OF THE CONSULATE AND THE EMPIRE OF NAPOLEON. Vol. 20, completing the work	4 8
ORLEY FARM. By A. TROLLOPE. Illustrated by J. E. Millais. 2 vols. 8vo. Vol. 2, cloth	9 1
WASHINGTON IRVING'S LIFE AND LETTERS. 3 vols. post 8vo. boards. Vol. 2. Bohn's Edition	1 8
DICKENS'S WORKS. Little Dorrit. By C. DICKENS. Illustrated Edition. Vol. 2, post 8vo.	5 12
PERCY EFFINGHAM. By G. COCKTON. Fcap. boards	1 8
THE SOLDIER MONK. By Capt. BERKLEY. Fcap. boards	1 8
DEAN'S NEW BOOK OF DISSOLVING PICTURES. Coloured, 8vo.	1 8
CHRISTIAN VERSES FOR CHILDREN. Selected by the author of "Christian Lyrics." Fcap. 8vo. cloth, extra	1 8
ROLAND THE PAINTER. A Romance of Artist Life. Sewed	0 12
LORD BRIDGENORTH'S NIECE. By J. C. AYRTON. Sewed	0 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE THREE ARMS, by Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India*.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY.

TERMS.—*Two months' credit only allowed.* If bills are not paid within this time, interest will be charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum until they are so. These terms have been well known for years, yet hundreds who have kept us out of our cash for periods varying from six months to as many years, have eventually refused to pay interest, as they considered us "not entitled to it"! We do not want interest from any one—we prefer payment within two months.

☞ *Purchasers will please pay particular attention to what is stated above.*

POSTAGE STAMPS.—Only Half and One and Two Anna Stamps will hereafter be received in payment of Bills; and these only when Half an Anna for each Rupee is added to amount due. All other Stamps are of no use to us, and are therefore not required.

☞ *We will not be responsible for anything lost after having been posted. Dunghy parcels are very rarely lost, but dawks are sometimes "robbed," and the Postal authorities must be looked to for recompense.*

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

RECEIVED BY THE STEAMER "CHINA."

	Rs.	A.
The Law of Evidence, as administered in England, and applied to India. By Jos. Goodeve, Esq., Barrister, &c., Calcutta	26	4
Aide-Memoire to the Military Sciences. 3 vols	56	4
The Origin and History of the English Language and of the early literature it embodies. By G. P. Marsh, Esq.	12	0
Our last years in India. By Mrs J. B. Speid	6	12
The Sixpenny Magazine, Vol. 3	2	12
Praying and Working; being some account of what men can do when in earnest. By Revd. W. F. Stevenson, Dublin	2	12
Winifred's Wooing. A novelette. By Georgiana M. Craik, author of "Lost and Won"	6	0
The Channings. 3 vols. By Mrs. Henry Wood, author of "East Lynne," &c	23	8
Essays and Lectures chiefly on the Religion of the Hindoos. By the late H. H. Wilson, M.A. 2 vols. Edited by Dr. Reinhold Rost	16	0
Hardwich's Manual of Photographic Chemistry	5	12
Old Castles of England	1	4
Dr. W. J. Moore's Manual of the Diseases of India	3	12
Heath's Manual of Minor Surgery and Bandaging, &c. 2nd Edn.	3	12
John Hobbs: a tale of British India. By G. Drago	1	0
Undiscovered Crimes. By Waters	1	8
Leonard Lindsay; or the story of a Buccaneer. By A. B. Reach	1	8
The Dodd Family Abroad. Vo. 1. By Lever	1	8
Madame Prudence, and other tales. By T. Archer	0	12
The Woman in White. By W. Collins	4	8
Cassell's Amusing Experiments	0	12
—— Treatise on Chess	0	12
—— Letter Writer	0	12
Essays and Reviews	3	12
Hoyle's Games. New Edn. 1859	3	12
Clever Boys of our Time, &c.	2	12
Chess for Beginners. By W. Lewis	2	0
Marching Out: a manual of surveying and field sketching, &c. By Capt. Flower, C.E.	1	4
New Infantry Drill, 1862. Pocket Edn.	1	4
Bugle and Trumpet Sounds for the Royal Artillery	3	12
Map of India. From R. Johnston's Royal Atlas	3	0
Ditto by Black	3	0
Thornton's Family Prayers	2	0
The Great Battles of the British Army	3	12
Blasting and Quarrying of Stone	1	0
Anderson's Shilling's Worth of Magic	0	12
Illustrated London Spelling (coloured)	1	8
—— Reading Book	1	0
The British Song Book—pocket	0	8
The Fireside Song Book	0	8
The Home Songster	0	8
Songs for all ages	0	8
The Signal Book for the Royal Navy	3	0
Pharmacopeia of the Skin Hospitals	2	0
Ainslie's Cavalry Manual	2	0
120 Negro Christy Minstrels' Songs	0	12
The Reason Why—General Science	2	0
The Biblical Reason Why	2	0
Theglitterview	2	0
Cocton on Counterpoint	2	0
Boosey's Concertina Tutor	0	12
—— Pianoforte Tutor	0	12
—— Violin Tutor	0	12
—— Flute Tutor	0	12
The Cabinet Lawyer. 19th edn.	7	0
The Broadway Quadrilles	2	8
The Burlesque Galopade	2	0
Lady's Pocket Book, 1863	2	0
Gentleman's ditto	2	0
Illustrated Catalogue of the Great International Exhibition. Complete in 18 parts	18	0
The Orator's Guide	2	12
London Society, Parts 1 to 12 (Parts 1 to Soon hand.) *(subscription)*	10	8
Boosey's 200 Sacred and Secular Melodies for the English Concertina	1	2
The Toilette	0	12
Carpenter's Shorthand Writing	0	12

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

For Sale.

FOR SALE BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.—The Salt Batty Field, called *Kandley*, situated at Chimboor in Salsette, containing by admeasurement about fifteen Beegas. For further particulars, apply at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

BRITISH HOTEL,

CIRCUMSTANCES compelling the breaking up of the British Hotel in the Fort, Notice is hereby given to the Public that the whole Property of the Establishment, consisting of Household Furniture, Crockery, Plate, Plated Wares, Linen, &c. &c. will be sold by Public Auction on the 19th instant at the premises The Proprietors are, however, prepared to receive offers for the purchase of the whole Establishment from any party desirous of continuing the same, provided such offers be made by the 15th, four days before the date of the Auction Sale.

The Proprietors take this opportunity of requesting, all parties having claims against or being indebted to them, to prefer their claims or discharge their debts before the date of the Auction Sale.

Bombay, 5th November 1862.

STEAMERS FOR SALE.—Sealed Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 2 o'clock P.M. of the 10th November for the sale of the undermentioned Steamers belonging to the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

S. S. "TILLY"—110 Horse Power and 291 Tons Register.

S. S. "SCINDIAN"—120 Horse Power and 481 Tons Register.

S. S. "PIONEER"—80 Horse Power and 472 Tons Register.

Tenders to be Subscribed "Tender for Steamer."

No tender will be received after the hour named.

Parties may tender for one or any of the Steamers as they please.

On the acceptance of any tender the tenderer will have to deposit 25 per cent in the hands of the Company's Manager.

The Directors do not bind themselves to accept any or the highest tender.

By order of the Directors,

NASSERWANJEE DORABJEE BADHURJEE,
Manager B. S. N. Co.

Bombay, 20th October 1862.

TO LETTER PRESS PRINTERS, AND OTHERS, —FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first-rate order.

Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.

Brass Column and Reading Rules.

2,000 lbs. Small Pica, second-hand, but in good condition.

Ink, Red and Green.

For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR IMMEDIATE SALE.—The PROPERTY of a Gentlemen leaving the Presidency—

One roomy four-seated Carriage, with German Shutters for the Monsoon, late the property of Sir Henry Somerset	Rs. 700
One Brougham in good order suitable for one or two Horses	200
One very fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse, 6 years old, together with Harness and Buggy	600
One Lady's Side Saddle, with third Crutch, (nearly new)	90
One three-quarter Grand Palmforte by Broadwood with gilted Cover and Packing case lined with tin. Cost Rs. 1,250 a few months ago	750
One Rosewood Harmonium with 3 stops, tone first-rate	170

Apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, for sale, together with all the material necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS.

HOME NEWS, dated 3rd and 10th October, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

COPPER PLATE

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Saturday, 8th November 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On What Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 1d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 1½d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 1¾d.
Calcutta	At sight	99½
Madras	30 days' sight	98½
China	60 Do. do.	219 to 220 per $100

SHARES.

Names.	Paidup.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	35 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	90 ditto.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	8 Disct.
Commercial Bank	500	3 do.	8 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	2 pr. ct. disct.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India London and China	250	5 do.	42 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	106 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	72 pr. ct. pm.
Press Cos.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 22,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,750	200 do.	Rs. 5,350 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	550 per share	Rs.250 dis. nom.
Elphinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	225 per share	Rs.4,300p.sh.pm
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock	212-3-6	pr. ct.	Rs. 4 disct.
Do. New £30 shares	130.14.0	2½ do.	Rs. 8 disct.
Bombay Baroda & C. I. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	Par.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 400 disct.
Manockji Pittya Spinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs. p. share.	Rs.75 to 100 pm.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 325 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Co.	4,500	.....	Ditto.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Ditto.
Coorla Spinning Co	5,000	.....	
Bombay S. N. Co.	500	32 per share	Rs. 100 per sh.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 100	Rs. 10,000.
Thrustle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan		96
" Loan 1833-36		94½
" Loan 1842-43		
" Loan 1854-55		
New Five per Cent. Loan		104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan		112½

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-5
Bank of England Notes	"	10-3
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Crowns	"	230
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	218
Five Franc Pieces	"	205
Bar Silver	"	106½ to 106¾
Gold Leaf	"	16-7

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready	£3 2s. 6d.	to £3 10s. 0d.
" (Seed)	£1 15s. 0d.	to £2 2s. 6d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 17s. 6d.	
" (Seed)	Nominal.	
To China	No enquires.	
To Clyde		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (7th November 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba:		Per candy.
Old Broach, ready	Rs.	385 to 390
Old Surat	"	390 to 395
Old Dholleras, and Bhownuggur	"	407 to 408
Old Coomraotee	"	375 to 380
Old Comptа	"	380 to 385
Old Dharwar Sanguinea	"	560 to 562
Old Scinde and Veggar	"	345 to 370
Old Varsal	"	352 to 355
Khandeish	"	350 to 352
Old Perseheee	"	355 to 360
Old Nicole	"	350 to 395
Old Mungrole	"	355 to 360
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,595 to 1,610.		
SUGAR—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs.	6-14	per cwt.
Rejected, Guzerat	"	5-2 to 5-4 nominal.
Gingelly seized (Black and White)	"	40 to 41 nominal.
Niger (Nominal)	"	29 to 30

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	per Rupee.
"	4 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	3 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	2 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
"	1 do.	2s. 0¾d.	do.
" on demand		2s. 0d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Ireland	do.	2s. 0d.	do.
On Paris, at 3 days' sight		1s. 11¼d.	do.

Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £30 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—

Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards ..... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ..... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertakes to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is 1 per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms, viz.:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ..... Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ..... ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody ..... ½ per cent.

Hours of business ..... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday ..... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st November 1862.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

Head Office—No. 75, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.

London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50)	at 2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
4 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
3 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
2 Do.	at 2s.	0¾d.	"
1 Do.	at 2s.	0d.	"
Sight	at 1s.	11¾d.	"

DEPOSITS.

Interests allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.		
Do.	6 do.	5 "
Do.	12 do.	6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, to order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities 1 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ½ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ½ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. *Manager.*

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	On demand		
On Scotland		2s. 0d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks, and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On *Deposits* for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. *Manager.*

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

HEAD OFFICE ..... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG, EDINBURGH and SYDNEY.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF IRELAND (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight		2s. 0¾d.	
"	4 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	3 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	2 months' sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	1 month's sight	2s. 0¾d.	
"	On demand		
On Scotland		2s. 0d.	
On Ireland			
Circular Notes		1s. 11¾d.	

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, Shanghai, and Sydney.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months ..... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, shares in Banks, and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 24th Oct. 1862. Acting Agent.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On *Deposits* for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 2s. 0¾d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 2s. 0d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50. and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities 5 per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ..... 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ..... 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Bombay, 20th Oct. 1862. *Manager.*

SHIPPING.

BOMBAY.

Arrivals.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
Nov. 6	Knight Errant	Quine	Calcutta 24 Sept.
7	Emeu (s)	Reynoldson	Hongkong 15 Oct.
	Manchester (s)	McDonald	Surat 6 Nov.

Departure.

DATE.	SHIP.	COMMANDER.	TO
Nov. 7	Victoria	Nacoda	Surat.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per P. and O. Co.'s Steamer *Emeu*, from Hongkong.—Dr. Lindan; Mr. Probst; Mr. Beardmore; Mr C. Smith; Mr. Gwith; Hajee Cassim, wife, infant and 6 servants; 1 Native lady, infant and 3 servants and Mr. Contiuho.

Per Steamer *Manchester*, from Surat.—Lieut. A. H. Barnes, H. M.'s 26th Regt. N. I.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Steamer *Victoria*, to Surat.—131 Natives.

Port Clearance.

The Barque *Arrarat*, Nacoda, bound to Singapore and Batavia, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 7TH NOVEMBER 1862.

For London.

Birkby.—650 bundles Linseed, 325 cwt., Mooljee Sewjee.

Wings of the Wind.—87 packages Coffee, 50 cwt. 14 lbs., Assoo Pursotum.

Edmond Kay.—300 packages Surree Seed, 45 cwt., Kessowjee Dhurumsy; 250 packages Wet Dates, 278 cwt., J. Moore and Co.; 220 Aloes, 66 cwt. 1 qr. 15 lbs., F. Chambers.

Glorianna.—40 packages Coffee, 68 cwt. 1 qr. 1 lb., Hajee Abastor Hajee Talub.

For Liverpool.

Aaron Browne.—55 bundles Wool, 165 cwt., Vusunjee Munsy; 500 bales Cotton, 176 cwt., A. Bell and Co.; 85 bales Cotton, 12¾ cwt., Khuttee Khimjee

War Cloud.—26½ bales Wool, 79½ cwt., Dinshaw Dadabhoy Ghandy and Co.; 38½ bales Wool, 115½ cwt.; 20½ bales Cotton, 7¼ cwt., Samjee Hussraz; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Ruttonsy Dhuramsy; 66 bales Munjeet, 221 cwt. 8 qrs. 23 lbs., Ewart Latham and Co.

Lancastrian.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Aspall Mooljee; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Morarjee Curseondass; 11 bales Cotton, 38½ cwt., Gowunjee Vizbhookun.

Oriental.—19 bales Wool, 57 cwt., Hunsraz Curumsy; 200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., D. Byramjee and Co.

Queen of the West.—82 bales Wool, 117 cwts. Vencyeck and Forbes; 43 bales Cotton, 210 cwts. Samjee Hajiba-

Hahneman.—300 bales Cotton, 1,050 cwt., John Tanner and Co.

Azuline.—486 bundles Coir Yarn, 94½ cwt., Kessowdass Gocouldass.

Howden.—295 bales Cotton, 717½ cwt., Bomanjee and Curseejee Erany.

Admiral Lyons.—60 bales Cotton, 210 cwt., Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy Ghista; 160 bales Cotton, 550 cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee Sons and Co.

Eskermann.—101 bales Cotton, 353½ cwt., Rysy Vurudhmon; 150 bales Cotton, 525 cwt., Luckmeedass Vulubjee; 50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Cowasjee Sorabjee; 175 bales Cotton, 612½ cwt., Khatesy Ragowjee.

Rowantree.—18 bales Cotton, 58¼ cwt., Sorabjee Nowrojee.

G. H. Holt.—120 bales Cotton, 420 cwt., C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt. Nanabhoy Byramjee and Co.

James Livesy.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., J. Eduljee and Co; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. Jehangir.

Missouri.—200 bales Cotton, 700 cwt., Muncherjee Dadabhoy; 55 bales Cotton, 178¼ cwt., Dyall Bhimjee and Co.; 25 bales Cotton, 87½ cwt, Pursotum Sewjee; 500 bundles Galls, 250 cwt., Khimjee Visram and Co.

Geo. Monarch.—55 bales Wool, 165 cwt., Gourdhun Purseotum; 210 bags Surree Seed, 105 cwt; 100 bundles Mustard Seed, 50 cwt., Canjee Jeatha; 172 packages Munjeets, 194 cwt. 7 lbs., Hurry Bhimjee and Co.

Victoria Bridge.—10 bales Cotton, 35 cwt. Ritchie Steuart and Co.

James Smith.—50 bales Cotton, 175 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

For Hongkong.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—14 kegs Hemp Syrup, 709 lbs., Harivulubdass Ballgovindass; 1 parcel of China Silk, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.; 13 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Alladinbhoy Hubibbhoy; 11 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ebrâm Noordin and Co.; 18 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy; 14½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jayiaz Fazul and Co. 17½ chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Khan Mohmud Hubib; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Sewjee Nensy and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Toogneeram Sewnaron; 50 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. Peerbhoy Khalnckdena and Co.; 3 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, Jugunath Jaytroop; 2 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each Sewjee Nensy and Co.

For Shanghai.

Steamer *Bombay Castle.*—25 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, N. J. Ebram; 22 chests M. Opium, 140 lbs. each, P. and D. Framjee Cama and Co.

For Havre.

Victoria.—110 bales Cotton, 585 cwt., Luckumsy Sewjee and Co.

For Suez.

Steamer *Behar.*—4 bundles Silk, 361 lbs., Hajee Mirza Saffee Misky.

For Calcutta.

Steamer *Malta.*—1 parcel E. Boots, Pochawjee Framjee and Co.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY.

1450	Ajdaha, 20 (Bar-ship), Frushard	... Bombay.
*294	Assyria, (paddle), ...	...
*946	Auckland, (paddle), ...	... Bombay
	Augusta, 6 (schooner)	... Bombay.
664	Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ...	... Bombay.
*420	Clive, 14 (sloop), ...	... Advertised for sale.
300	Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sadley...	... Bombay.
204	Comet, 2 (p run-boat), Saib ...	... River Euphrates.
182	Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope	... Aden.
1026	Coromandel, 4 (screw), Carew	... China.
205	Curseejee (flat)	... River Indus.
1022	Dalhousie, (screw), Pemelleer	... China.
387	Elphinstone, 12 (sloop,) De Belen...	... Bombay.
274	Ethersey, (flat), ...	... River Indus.
225	Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ...	Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495	Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought	... Bombay.
*1450	Feroze, 13 (paddle), Sconce ...	... Aden.
90	Georziana, 2 (tender)	... Persian Gulf.
215	Goolunar, (paddle vessel), Nacoda...	Bombay.
300	Hugh Rose, (gun-boat) Wood ...	Bombay.
200	Lady Falkland, (paddle), ...	... Gwyn.
157	Mahi, S (schooner), Gardiner...	... Aden.
167	Maria, (schooner)	... Bombay.
49	Nerbudda, (schooner), ...	... Kurrachee.
204	Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ...	... River Indus.
335	Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ...	... Bombay.
140	Pleiad, (screw), Searle	... Bombay.
1246	Prince Arthur, (screw), Brazier	... Bengal Public Works' Department.
335	Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison	... River Indus,
960	Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ..	Aden.
610	Sir H. Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones.	River Indus.
40	Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ...	... Bombay Harbour.
258	Tigris, 5 brigantine)	... Bombay.
*705	Victoria, 4 (paddle), ...	... Advertised for sale.
1003	Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams... ...	Bombay.

* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

700	Birkby, Purdy—B. and A. Hormusjee.	(c. l. Oct. 18)
1117	Edmund Kaye, W. W. Steel—F. Chambers.	(c. l. Oct. 30)
1057	Glorianna, Valle—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 8.)
940	Wings of the Wind, Whyle—Forbes & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 23)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1033	Aaron Browne, Rogers—Dady and Sorabjee.	(c.l.Sept.18)
1133	Admiral Lyons, Thomson—John Tanner & Co.	
1288	Annot Lyle, Shaw—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
1003	Azuline, Mason—John Tanner & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 8)
1060	Beeston Castle, Cornev—R. Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 53)
627	Caledonia, A. McMillen.—W. Nicol & Co.	
1194	Charger—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	
1015	Ellen Bates, W. Lowrie—E. Bates & Co.	
1171	Epaminondas, Healey—Wallace & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 5)
917	Flower of the Forest—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l.Oct.27)
1393	Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 5)
1249	G. H. Holt—Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 2)
974	Glen Monarch, Lewis—F. Chambers	(c. l. Octp
1328	Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l.Sept.1)
*848	Helen Douglas, McDougall, W. & A. Graham & Co.	June 19
1218	Howden, Vorril—Pestonjee Jehangeer.	(c.l. Oct. 13)
1305	Inkerman, Grant—Doupland & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 16)
462	Ino, Macfie—W. Nicol & Co.	
1071	James Livesey—J. P. Cornforth & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1108	James Smith—W. & A. Graham & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 15)
1243	Labrador, Quinn—Peel, Cassels & Co.	(c.l. Nov. 3)
1286	Lancastrian, Pearson—George S. King & Co.	(c.l.Sept.13)
818	Missouri, Calhoun—Dady Sorabjee & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 19)
1233	Norwood, Stapleton—John Clover & Co.	(c.l. Aug. 30)
1569	Oriental, Ballard—Curseejee Jamsetjee & Co.	(c.l. July 29)
1008	Peerless, Flovin—Lawrence & Co.	
1435	Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	(c.l. July 23)
919	Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.	(c.l. Sept. 17)
870	Sydney Eggers, Campbell—E. Bates & Co.	(c.l. Oct. 14)
1395	Victoria Bridge, Pennington—Ritchie & Co.	(c.l.Sept. 30)
1131	War Cloud, Mackey—Rennie, Scovell & Co.	

FOR ADEN AND SUEZ.

1500	Behar (s), Brook—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 5)

FOR HAVRE.

410	Victoria, Gibbs.—S. Tyebjee & Co.	(c. l. Oct. 31st

FOR CHINA.

865	Bombay Castle(s), J. Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co.	(c.l.Oct.18)
665	John Bright (s), Thatcher—C. M. S. N. Co.	
1500	Malta, (s), G. S. King—P. & O. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6)

FOR MAURITIUS.

445	Fazal Currim, Nacoda.—H. A. Currim Cadoo.	
766	Mayaram Dayaram—H. Sidick Dossal.	(c. l. Oct. 25)

FOR CALCUTTA.

293	Bartle Frere, Nacoda—Hajee Esmail Sidick	(c.l.Aug.27)
827	Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.	(c. l. May 13)

FOR ZANZIBAR.

292	Nasaree, S. A. Box—Ludha Samjee.	(c. l. Oct. 27)

FOR COCHIN.

541	Naval Brigade, Moos—D. H. Dama & Co.	

MAURITIUS.

930	General Neil, Clarke—Finlay, Clark & Co.	
423	Lone Star, Dizer.—Ritchie, Stewart & Co.	

FOR KURRACHEE.

200	Tilly, (s), A. Pike—B. S. N. Co.	(c. l. Nov. 6.)

NOT FIXED.

672	Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.	(in Dock)
	Amezade, Nacoda.	
307	Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.	
450	Atith Rehimon, Nacoda.	
288	C. Commercial de Gos, Mario—Henderson & Co.	(for sale)
1204	Countess of Elgin, Abbott—Dirom, Hunter & Co.	
1094	Elizabeth Fry, F. Wemyss—W. & A. Graham & Co.	
705	Empress of India, Thomson—Peel Cassels & Co.	
810	Gosforth, Shaw—Gray & Co.	
1542	Harmonides, R. Moran—Dady and Sorabjee.	
1354	Herefordshire, Walker—Ewart, Latham & Co.	(in dock)
369	Juddai Maunun, Nacoda—Adamally Soultanally.	
1312	Knight Errant, Quine—Ritchie Steuart & Co.	
	La Japan (s), M. Lapertine.	
30	Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.	
109	Nasarool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussin.	
2028	Norway, H. B. Major.—Forbes & Co.	
705	Pintel Barry, Nacoda—H. Esmal H. Habib.	
	Pulliland, Nacoda.	
450	Scindian (s), Morrison—B. S. N. Company.	(For sale.)
866	Sea Horse, Banks—J. P. Conforth & Co.	
986	Sillery, McAulay—Wallace & Co.	
1162	Talavera, D. Brown—Coupland & Co.	

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

2000	China, (s), E. Carling.	
1600	Emeu (s), J. Parchase.	
1200	Mangles (s), D. Rennaldson.	
1600	Pottinger, H. Wilkinson (Laid up.)	

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

1017	Helvellyn, Dalison—Finlay & Co.	

FOR COLOMBO.

584	Magna Bona, Tyson—McIver & Co.	

FOR CALCUTTA.

599	A. B. Coults, Candlish—J. L. Donolly & Co.	

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 7.

Hewett, Major W. S., Staff Corps, on leave, from Ahmedabad.
Malden, Lieut. P. D., 6th Regt. N. I., on duty, from Dhoolia.
Lewes, Captain E. W., Staff Corps, on leave

LAW.

HIGH COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for trial on this day.

51. Jumnadass Hurrywullubdass *vs.* Dhurrumchund Mohunchand.

52. Jamsetjee Cursetjee *vs.* W. B. Fellows.

55. Dadabhoy Bomanjee and another *vs.* Ebrahim Moolna Adamjee.

56. Arthur Robins and another *vs.* James Shesson and another.

57. Abdool Razac Cazrance *vs.* Treebhoovandass Jumnadass.

COURT OF SMALL CAUSES.—FRIDAY, 7TH NOV. (BEFORE J. F. HOLE, ESQ.)

Babajee Vittul, vs. Rowjee Meghusham.

Mr. Pandoorung for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nesserwanjee for defendant.

This was an action for the recovery of Rs. 142-8 for work and labour performed by the plaintiff as a goldsmith for the defendant, in making several gold and silver ornaments between the 18th October 1857 and the 28th May 1862. This case was part heard on the 4th instant and postponed until this day for argument.

Mr. Nesserwanjee contended that action was barred by the statute of Limitations, it was an attempt to sue for wages. Under Act XIV of 1850 Clause 2 Section 1. Wages was defined to mean a remuneration for time spent in the service of another and not for work and labour performed on any particular piece of work or labour. The term wages applied to servants or soldiers. In support of this definition *Addison* on the *law of Contracts* was cited, as well as *Jacob's Law Dictionary*, Johnson, Walker, Webster, and Richardson's Dictionaries.

Mr. Pandoorung replied, and submitted that Lexicographers were not always to be relied upon in these cases as the definition referred perhaps to servants who would be considered as relating not only to menials but to all persons who were in the employ of their master, when in other instances it might apply to others. The pleader then cited several authorities in support of his case and contended that the section did not apply to the present action.

Some evidence was then gone into to show whether the item of Rs. 100 for work done to a gold box, had been executed within the last twelve months, but as the evidence before the Court was insufficient on that point.

His Honor said, that it was an action brought to recover Rs. 142-8. for work and labour done by the plaintiff for defendant. The question was whether the amount claimed by the plaintiff came within the meaning of the words "Wages of servants, Artizans or labourers" employed in the 2nd clause of section, of the Limitation Act (No. XIV of 1859.) At first His Honor entertained some doubt on the subject; but upon consideration he was of opinion that the word "wages" a word of comprehensive and definite sums payable for services rendered but to any compensation, remuneration, or reward to which a servant, artizan or labourer is entitled for work and labour done, or for services performed. The word "wages" was found derived in different Dictionaries as follows :—In *Whartons' Law Dictionary* as "Compensation agreed upon by a master to be paid to his servant, or any other person hired to do business for him." In *Jacob's Law Dictionary* as "What is agreed upon by a master to be paid to a servant or any other person which he hires to do business for him. In *Walker's Dictionary*, as "pay given for services." In *Johnson's*, as "pay given for service. All friends shall taste the wages of their virtue, and all foes the cup of their deservings." *Shakspere, Richardson* says, "that for which any person gage or engage or bind themselves to perform certain duties :" and in *Webster's Dictionary* as "hire reward—that which is paid or stipulated for services, but chiefly for services by manual labor, or for Military and Naval services—reward fruit—recompense, that which is given or received in return. "The wages of sin is death' *Rom.* 6." The word has no special meaning and must therefore be construed according to its ordinary signification, which from the definations cited appears to be such as the (the learned Judge) had before mentioned. Therefore he thought that in this case, with the exception perhaps of the last item claimed, fell within the 2nd clause of the 1st Section of the Act :; and that as the cause of action with reference to all the items except the last, arose more than one year ago, the claim except for that item was barred by the Statute. As to that claim His Honor postponed the case for a week to enable the parties to produce their witnesses.

[BEFORE MANOCKJEE CURSETJEE, ESQ.)

Allybhoy Abdool Kyoom, vs. Dwarkenath Sadasewjee.

DISGRACEFUL CASE.—This action was brought for the recovery of Rs. 12-10 for goods sold and delivered to defendant, by plaintiff on the 21st February last.

In this case the defendant was at the time in question a clerk in the office of Mr. Sebrigist Green, Solicitor at that time in Bombay. He went to the plaintiff and gave him a written order for some stationery to the amount claimed, stating that he came from Mr. Green and gave him a memo. to that effect to which he signed his name and described himself as being "in the Green's office near the Police office in the Fort." When called upon for his defence to the action, and previous to being sworn, he declared that he had not ordered the articles or written the memo., but said that they had been ordered by Mr. Green himself.

His Honor seeing that the defendant was likely to perjure himself, warned him of the consequence of his so doing, whereupon he was put in the witness box, when he admitted that he had ordered the goods and written the memo. [There was another party with him in court who, it was presumed, was ready to back him in his false statement.]

His Honor gave a verdict for the plaintiff in the full amount claimed, and as a mark of his displeasure ordered an immediate payment of the money.

INDIAN.

POONA.

MAJOR GORDON of the Staff Corps, Acting Brigade Major at Poona, assumed charge of the office from Captain Hickman yesterday.—*Observer, Nov* 6.

POONA seems the only place where money is not money. In most places you can get whatever you want, if the country supplies it, by paying for it; but here it seems impossible to get the commonest means of carriage, some coolies or a bullock cart, without a formal application to authority and the intervention of some Mucaddum or other official. Have the natives so profound a dislike to us that they will do nothing for us for pay, but only on compulsion ?—*Id.*

THREE companies (Nos. 6, 7, and 8) of Her Majesty's 95th Regt. under command of Capt. Charlton left Poona at two o'clock yesterday, by train for Bombay, en route to Hyderabad in Sind.

On the previous evening the men of these companies assembled in the regimental theatre to listen to an address from the Rev. F. Gell, about the countries they were going to visit. The lecturer, whom a residence of some years in Sind has made familiar with his subject, sketched in graphic language, and with the vividness of a moving picture, the appearance of the country on approaching it, the harbour and town of Karrachee, the nature of the ground which the railway passes over, the pretty town of Kotree, the Indus with its violent stream, difficult navigation, modes of fishing and countless other particulars—the town and fort of Hyderabad, and the field of Meeanee; adding descriptions of the old capitals of the country, and other places; the character of the people, their dress, customs, and past history. At the conclusion of the lecture, which occupied about an hour, Mr. Gell took leave of the soldiers, declaring that their conduct had always been a cause of satisfaction and pleasure to him, and that he did not believe there was a better behaved regiment in Her Majesty's service.—*Id.*

BENGAL.

WE hear that a difference of opinion has arisen between one of the Justices of the High Court and the local government, in relation to the grant of a remission of the remaining portion of the sentence passed on a prisoner named Butto Kaisto. The question is of some importance, and of so debateable a nature that it can only be decided by an appeal to the Home government for final orders.—*Englishman, Oct.* 18.

HIS Highness the Maharajah of Puttealah will, we hear, be spared the inconvenience of sitting in misery for a certain time on the Viceregal Council during the approaching session. His Excellency the Viceroy has, we believe, intimated to the Maharajah that, though his services are esteemed as of the highest value, he is willing to dispense with them, should the administration of his own territory require his Highness' presence in his own country. We should strongly advise his Highness to remain where he is; it will save him a vast deal of trouble, and the public exchequer will gain in proportion by not being drawn upon for travelling expenses and gunpowder.—*Id.*

THE BENGAL COUNCIL.—There is not the slightest truth in the report lately published by the daily papers, on excellent authority, to the effect that Mr. Buckland has been nominated to the Bengal Council.—*Indian Empire, Oct.* 29.

MILITARY CANTONMENTS.—We understand that Dum-Dum will be retained as a military station as, in the opinion of the Committee appointed to investigate the relative merits of Raneegunge and Dum-Dum, the latter is in every way the preferable site for a Cantonment. The Barracks will be properly ventilated, the unhealthy lands in the station purchased and drained, and trees will be planted on the station.—*Id.*

THE Oriental Gas Company, waiving the impediments and delays placed by official routine here, in the way of their carrying out the lighting of Fort William with gas, have without the completion of the necessary papers of agreement and guarantee recommenced their work in the garrison; and as their operations commence from the circumference and work toward the centre, some of the gateways in the fort will be lighted a week hence; and the whole of the lighting will, it is intended, be completed by the beginning of December. The lighting of the fort completed, the Oriental Gas Company will carry their mains towards Alipore, where the residence of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will be lit up; the several public buildings between Chowringhee and Alipore being included in the line of light. It is to be hoped that the government will deal liberally with the propositions of a company which has met with less governmental and public support than any other pioneer of European improvement and civilization in India.—*Englishman, Oct.* 29.

THE ships arriving from sea within the last few days announce the prevalence of very severe weather in the Bay of Bengal since the 20th of this month, and contemporaneous with the stormy and rainy weather which we experienced here last week, ushering in the cold weather at its conclusion. The marine authorities here have received intelligence of the loss of the ship *Atiet Rohoman*, returning with pilgrims on board from Mecca, which foundered on the 23rd in Balasore roads; all hands being fortunately saved by taking to the boats, in which they made their way to Sauger, where they were picked up by the ships at anchor there. The pilot brig at the Sandheads lost an anchor and cable, and had to put to sea; and one of the floating-light vessels was driven from her position, but escaped serious injury. The ship *Bussorah Merchant*, just arrived in the river, reports that she experienced a succession of severe gales all the way up the Bay of Bengal from Ceylon; and it is the opinion of experienced sea-faring people here, that we may look for intelligence of further severe casualties amongst the shipping in the Bay and at the Sandheads within the next few days. We are glad to say that we have heard of no accident to the shipping in the river, although the tides have of late been formidably high and strong. We may now safely assume that the gale which was foretold and looked for here has blown over in the Bay of Bengal, leaving us, for the next four months, weather unsurpassed in any climate in the world.—*Id.*

SIR HUGH ROSE AND THE CLUB.

FROM LIEUT.-COL. H. A. SAREL,
For Military Secy. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief,
TO THE SECY. OF THE BENGAL UNITED SERVICE CLUB.

HEAD QUARTERS, SIMLA, 13*th Oct.* 1862.

SIR,—The Commander-in-Chief in India has seen, with the greatest regret, the proceedings of the Committee, and of the Civil Members of the Bengal United Service Club, of which His Excellency has the honour to be the President, towards a Member of the Club, Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley, an Officer of unblemished character, who reckons nearly thirty years excellent service, and who has displayed gallantry in the Field.

2. Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod, Commanding, during the illness of Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley, the 42nd Royal Highlanders, the Black Watch, a Regiment whose name is never mentioned in the Army but with veneration, has addressed to His Excellency a letter of complaint against "the harsh, unfair, and undeserved treatment which Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley has received at the hands of the Secretary and some of the Members of the Club; treatment equally painful to himself and to the Regiment under his command;" and Lieutenant-Colonel McLeod adds that this treatment is "the more inexplicable when it is remembered that Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley acted throughout this painful affair with the perfect propriety of an Officer and a gentleman;" an opinion in which the Commander-in-Chief concurs, and of which the proofs, in justice to Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley, will be made as public as his expulsion.

3. Since the receipt of Lieutenant Colonel McLeod's letter, the Civil Members have expelled Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley from the Club; a measure which Clubs never resort to, except in cases where Members have been proved to be guilty of degrading conduct.

4. Neither the Committee, nor the Civil Members of the Club, have ever communicated, in any way whatever, with, or have consulted Sir Hugh Rose as to the measures to be adopted, with respect to the very distressing occurrence between Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley and Major FitzGerald, and the circumstances connected with it.

5. As President of the Club, His Excellency ventures to think that his opinion should have been heard on a question which so vitally affected the Institution of which he is the head; more particularly as the Committee invited the Vice-Presidents, and every Member of the Club, to give an opinion on the subject.

6. When the Committee published their Circular, in regard to the measures to be adopted towards Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley, the Commander-in-Chief had not even heard of the occurrence; if he had been consulted, in his capacity as President of the Club, before the Committee had offered Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley the alternative of an ignominious retirement, and before the issue of the Circular calling the General Meeting to take into consideration his expulsion would have used the language, best suited to so painful an affair that of conciliation; he would have offered advice, which, if followed, he feels the conviction would have upheld the harmony of the Club, and have averted the present deplorable scandal.

7. Under these circumstances, His Excellency feels that it is impossible that he can continue to be a member or President of the Club; and, therefore, to his extreme regret, he desires me to request you to lay the goodness to withdraw his name from the books of the Bengal United Service Club. I have the honor to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

H. A SAREL, Lieut-Col.
For Mily. Secy. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

From J. A. CRAWFORD, Esq.
Hony. Secy., Bengal United Service Club,
To the Mily. Secy. to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.

CALCUTTA, 22*nd October* 1862.

SIR,—I am requested, by the Committee of Management of the Bengal United Service Club, to acknowledg, the receipt of your letter of the 13th instant, stating that for reasons assigned, His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief feels it to be impossible that he can continue to be a Member or President of the Club, and therefore desires to withdraw his name from its books.

The Committee have received this intimation of His Excellency's determination to disconnect himself from the Club with much regret.

The Committee desire me to explain that the only reason why the Circular, in regard to Colonel Priestley's infringement of the rules of the Club was not sent to the Commander-in-Chief was that His Excellency is not a Member of the Club, the Presidentship,—which His Excellency held, being a purely honorary and *ex-officio* distinction, carrying with it neither Membership, duties, responsibilities, nor privilege of voting. The case of the Vice-Presidents, is otherwise, as only Members can be chosen to hold that position.

3. The Committee, however, request that you will inform Sir Hugh Rose that, in accordance with His Excellency's wish his name has been removed from the books of the Club as President.

4. The Committee received, with much regret, the expression of the opinion entertained by the Commander-in-Chief of the acts of themselves, and of the Club at large. They are, however, supported by the knowledge that, with the exception of four Officers of the Head Quarters' Staff, all the Members of the Club, of both services, who expressed an opinion,—nearly two hundred in number,—firmly and unreservedly upheld the acts of the Committee: it follows that the Commander-in-Chief is mistaken in attributing the course adopted by the Club to the Civil Members alone. It is true that the desire to avoid even the appearance of opposition to the officially expressed wish of the Commander-in-Chief induced the Military Members of the Club to place a restraint on their inclinations, and to refrain from attending the Meeting which removed Lieutenant-Colonel Priestley from the list of Members.

5. The Committee, therefore, whilst in no way admitting the justice of any of the objections taken by the Commander-in-Chief, and satisfied that the course they have throughout pursued has been marked by moderation, fairness, and consideration, refrain, through a feeling of respect for the high position occupied by Sir Hugh Rose, from that discussion of His Excellency's views, which your letter appears to invite.—I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient Servant,

J. A. CRAWFORD, Hony. Secy.,
Bengal United Service Club.

—*Id.*

BRITISH, COLONIAL, AND FOREIGN.

CHINA.

THE last steamer hence was dispatched on the 27th ult., the issue of this Report published for transmission by that opportunity, being under date of this day previous.

The intelligence then communicated may be thus summarised. The Mahomedan population of the East of the Province of Shensi, whose rising in open revolt had been reported by the previous mail, had taken the capital of the Province, as well as a number of towns in the immediate vicinity, killing all the Mandarins and destroying every vestige of Imperial authority. The anti-foreign party in the Imperial Councils at Peking, was rumoured on good authority to be on the ascendant, and to be meditating the overthrow of Prince Kung. A revolution in *embryo* had been discovered at Canton which discovery resulted in numerous arrests, and sundry summary executions by decapitation. The subject bore a serious aspect, by reason of the alarm evinced by the authorities, even subsequent to the discovery of the conspiracy. A *fracas* had occurred between the allied French and Chinese piratical force serving in the Imperial cause at Yu-yaou, a town, about thirty miles above Ningpo. The *fracas* commenced by the imperious impracticability of the French officer in command, who, using coercion to enforce his unreasonable orders, drew down upon himself retaliation and defeat. The matter resulted in the pirates going over to the enemy. Shanghai had not been disturbed during the fortnight from any raids of the insurgents. It was rumored that the Shanghai Taoutai's contingent, under Colonel Ward, would shortly remove to Ningpo preparatory to some great military movement of the Imperialists with the view to the recovery of the Kiang Provinces. Exports to Great Britain continued upon a heavy scale. Exchange had advanced materially. Shipping was superabundant and rather dull. Cholera was reported to have abated at the North, but to be dreadfully prevalent at Yedo, whence the political news was tolerably satisfactory.

THE subsequent course of political events has been prolific in the development of important occurrences. So much pains is taken by the British authorities to conceal the true state of affairs, and so great are the facilities for effecting this concealment, that it is difficult to obtain correct information as to the full extent of the perplexities which beset the Imperial Government, whose case is very generally, indeed almost universally among the mercantile community, deemed to be hopelessly lost. Certain it is that whenever the truth does happen to shine upon current events, their disastrous tendency invariably proves to be greater than ever rumor assigned, or anticipations predicted.

Regarding the Mahomedan revolt at Shensi—not one word of information has ever been derived either from the Imperial authorities, or the Foreign legations. All the intelligence which has been made public, has been obtained from the foreign mercantile establishments at Tientsin, who owing to the cessation of trade to Shensi, are naturally in a good position to gather from the Shensi traders, the true position of affairs in that Province, which beyond all question was or is as last represented. No further intelligence has since been made public, but from the continued stoppage of the trade between the disturbed districts and Tientsin, the absence of further information, arising from the interruption in the communications, and the reticence of the Imperial government as well as of the foreign legations,—it may safely be inferred that the revolt has not been checked nor any suitable arrangement made to meet the difficulty.

As for the anti-foreign movement amongst Chinese statesmen, which had for its object the overthrow of Prince Kung—the like degree of uncertainty prevails as to its actual existence, the same reticence and mystery is attached to it, and similar unfavorable conclusions may safely be inferred. After the departure of the last mail, the newspaper at Shanghai which is the organ of H. M. Minister, published this information. It was clearly admitted (indeed the subject was so well known that it would have been folly to have denied or concealed the fact) that the intelligence came to hand before the departure of the last mail, and therefore no two constructions can be placed on the object of its suppression. It ran to this effect. A brother of the Emperor Taon Kwang (the grandfather of the present Emperor) was one of the Council of Regency which was annihilated by Prince Kung's *coup d'etat*, and suffered decapitation on that occasion. The name of this Prince was Soo-shun; he was the head of a powerful party one of the characteristics of which was (and is) its anti-foreign tendencies. His adherents it appears still adhere to their principles, and Prince Kung, fearing their machinations, has taken steps to thwart them. There are symptoms however of Prince Kung's power being on the wane. For instance, the Emperor (a child) dreading the wrath of Heaven in consequence of certain astronomical phenomena, issued an edict, calling upon statesmen of all parties to communicate freely upon the present state of affairs—a clear proof that the Emperor's guardians have misgivings as to the extreme foreign policy adopted by Prince Kung.

The next alarming item of intelligence refers to Ningpo. So much mystery and double dealing has been practised by the allies to wrest this port from the Taipings, and so little regard for veracity pervades the official dispatches regarding their doings, that the truth is most difficult to arrive at, and has certainly never yet been published The following statement relative to the subject is partly derived from facts, and partly from inferences drawn from results, on the principle of cause and effect. The possession of Ningpo by the Taipings was peculiarly adapted to thwart those schemes for aiding and abetting the Imperial cause which have so peculiarly characterised the British minister. The Taipings held the province and it is evident that the possession of a seaport would have enabled them, not only to have deprived Shanghai of the greater proportion of the Customs duties, but to have diverted the same into their own exchequer. Now Mr. Lay was acting Chinese ambassador in London, and the absorption of these duties, would have entirely frustrated the object of his errand and indeed have destroyed the mainstay of the Imperialcause. Besides, the possession of Ningpo would have enabled the Taipings to have obtained all the munitions of war which they stood so much in need of. It would have dispelled the illusion of their being inimcial to foreign trade. It would have placed them in the position of holding a province yielding a revenue, which would have stood enhanced as brigandage ceased, and the result would in all probability have ultimately been the development of administrative intentions, and the consolidation of the Taiping Power.

Admiral Hope, upon the fall of Ningpo to the Taipings distinctly admitted to a deputation of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, that his instructions did not admit of his interfering. Sir James, however, from some such congent reasons as are above named, fell into the British Minister's views, and clearly resolved on the recapture of the place by fair means or foul. The mode of accomplishing this design reflects indelible disgrace on British prestige. The Taoutai of Ningpo was then a refugee at Chusan. It was determined to put him forward as the rightful possessor of the city. He had not the means of raising any force, and consequently engaged the services of a most notorious pirate named Apak, who, with a large fleet, was then lying in the Chusan Archipelago. Admiral Hope detached a portion of his fleet to Ningpo under command of Capt. Dew of H. M. S. *Encounter*, clearly to act in concert with this piratical fleet, with which daily communications were established. The day before the Taoutai arrived at Ningpo with his piratical squadron, the British ships had taken up their stations and had cleared for action. Capt. Dew had opened a correspondence with the Taiping Chiefs, the drift of which was a demand that they should remove a certain battery on some absurd pretext, which they refused to do. The night prior to the attack, a council of war was held on board the *Encounter*, and a private note was seen by several Europeans at Ningpo from a certain British official, which stated that the city would be attacked the following morning. The pirate fleet arrived accordingly and proceeding in dribblets between the British men of war and the city, opened fire. This could not possibly be returned without directing the guns towards the men-of-war. This result is known and need not be repeated.

Some month or two afterwards, the town of Yu-yaou, situated about thirty miles up the river, was wrested from the Taipings. Some Imperial troops, a small French force, and Apak's piratical fleet were appointed to guard it, as the Taipings still menaced it. As stated last mail the French and the pirates quarrelled. The latter drove the former off the field and then went over to the enemy. The accounts now become exceedingly conflicting. It is clear that the Taipings must have appeared in great force. General Ward with his whole Chinese contingent was sent across from Shanghai to face the coming danger. He attacked and took by assault a city called Neekee which is a little distance from Ningpo, but lost his life on the occasion. It does not appear that Neekee was held—it was certainly sacked, and it is to be inferred, was evacuated. Subsequent events, however, appeared in a strong force from several directions, and are clearly determined to make a vigorous effort to retake Ningpo. Capt Dew has evacuated, one account says burnt, the suburbs, and has expressed his intention of abandoning the foreign quarter where the mercantile community reside, and of confining himself to the protection of the city within the walls only. If this be true, and there is no reason to doubt it, the whole district is abandoned to the Taipings. Capt. Dew, with his ships on the river and guns on the wall, will doubtless be enabled to hold the city, and to visit upon the neighbourhood, the same horrors of war as the vicinity of Shanghai has for so long subject to.

At Canton, energetic steps continue to be made with the view of suppressing the revolt which the lately discovered conspiracy indicated the organization of. The particulars of this conspiracy are unknown, but the danger lies from within, not from without, and there are reasons to believe that the ramifications of the conspiracy are widely spread.

The British Minister strenuously persevered in his policy of blind adherence to the Imperial cause, and has caused the whole British force in China to be so tampered with, as to be placed at the disposal of the Mandarins. Some commissioned officers have been "allowed," which means induced, to join the Imperial service on high pay. The steadiest sergeants were induced by high pay to become officers in the Chinese disciplined force. Corporals and privates are employed to drill recruits. Gunners of men of war are employed as artillery instructors. The Chinese service was in the first instance naturally looked down upon, having in recollection the absence of all cause of quarrel with the Taipings, the Taku perfidy, the murder of Capt. Brabazon and others, the disgusting and unexpiated cruelty of Yeh, and other reminiscences of a like nature. Since however Apak the pirate, and Ward the filibuster were declared by Lord Palmerston in the House of Commons to be respectable men, the objection seems to have ceased, and the patronage of the British minister has become effective.

During the fortnight about seventy Europeans, officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates, have been detached from the garrison of this colony and sent to Canton, solely for the purpose of giving instructions to the Tartar garrison of that city in the manual exercise. Drilling is going on actively, and it cannot be denied that the matter is taken up in earnest. Under present circumstances this movement at Canton can hardly have an effect upon the Taipings question on the Yangtsze; and the policy of placing the Tartars in the position which the success of this drilling scheme must put them in relation to the Cantonese, may be doubted especially when the extreme unpopularity of the foreign customs inspectorate is taken into account.

In a few months the gun boats built in England for the Chinese government will be here, under the command of British officers upon extreme pay. There must naturally be an assimilation to a certain extent, of this force, with the British naval force on the Station. Now from what has been said it will be seen that a portion of the British force now here is receiving a high scale of pay from the Chinese. When hostilities against the Taipings shall commence in earnest, it can hardly be supposed that half the force employed will be engaged on high pay, and the other half on the British regulation allowance. Nor can it be imagined that the portion of the force which shall be actively employed will be on a high scale of pay, whilst the portion lying idle shall be on a low scale, especially when the idea of booty is in the wind. It must be evident to all reasonable men that the force must all come under similar pay and be available for similar duty. Thus therefore the entire British force on this station, naval and military, will become subsidised to the Imperial Government.

The circumstance of Ward's death is likely to be attended with injury to the Imperial cause. He was not only a very brave man, but had the capacity for commanding and controlling Chinese, a most rare accomplishment. The force he commanded was deemed native, and the Chinese have begun to feel a little national pride in its feats. Ward and his chief officers had accepted Chinese rank, and the only hope of instilling a little military order into the Imperial cause was through the prestige which this force was acquiring. The chief of Oriental Society, and British commander in Chief patently upon the influence now pervading the force, under this station, desire to convert Ward's force into a British contingent, and to have the command and control of it themselves. Several of them have volunteered to accept service in it under such circumstances. General Stavely and the British Consul at Shanghai are using their utmost influence to induce the Taoutai to assent. He asks time for deliberation, and apprehends that if there be a British contingent, there must be a French contingent also and that consequently complications may ensue on trivial pretexts.

One important conclusion may be inferred from this circumstance, and that is that the limit of thirty miles round each open port, which the British Government fix as the circle of hostilities, is not meant to be regarded; because it would be absurd to restrict the services of Ward's force when converted into a British contingent, to any limit whatever.

All remains quiet at Shanghai, the Taipings appearing to concentrate their force upon Ningpo. About fifteen hundred troops have come on from India since the last mail left all sepoys, for special service at Shanghai, whether about half have been hurried up. It is supposed that the Chinese Customs bear the transport expenses, and that the Indian army roll bears the pay, so that no claim will *appear* upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Such a mode of carrying on war can hardly be deemed constitutional—and the circumstance of the Governor General of India and the British plenipotentiary at Peking being brothers, is a subject the policy of which may well be questioned.

There has been another political murder at Japan. Three gentlemen and a lady were riding on the high road between Kanagawa and Yedo, within the Consular limits. They met a Damio's retinue, who brutally attacked them, clearly with the design of killing them all. The gentlemen were unarmed and behaved most nobly. They managed to secure the lady's flight (her hat and part of her hair having being torn off with the point of a sword). One of them, Mr. C. Lanox Richardson of Shanghai, was killed, being literally mangled. The other two were badly wounded, but they managed to get clear owing to the speed and power of their horses. The attacking pary is well known. It consisted of three hundred. There was a large foreign force in the Bay of Yedo at the time, and summary vengeance would have been inflicted immediately, had not the British Minister interferred, thereby drawing upon himself the indignation of the community. The parties attacked were all English. The outrage appears to have been a wanton act of brutality. It has caused more sensation than anything of the kind which has ever occurred.

The Cholera is still bad at Shanghai. At Yedo its ravages continue to be most severe.

The export trade continues on a pretty large scale. The Import trade is prostrated by reason of the rebellion and of the high cost of Manchester manufactures.—*Overland Trade Report, Oct.* 14.

COMMERCIAL.

OPIUM.—HONGKONG—The supplies since the departure of the last mail, have been 794 chests Malwa per "*Orissa*" from Bombay and 2,470 chests Patna and Benares per "*River*" from Calcutta.

Patna.—The demand since last report dated 26th ultimo has been but moderate, with however a slight variation for the better in the price, until the 2nd instant, of about $5 to $10 per chest on former quotations, but, owing to the arrival of the steamer "*Taontai*" on the 3rd with advices Calcutta to the 8th of September, conveyed to Singapore by the Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company's Steamer "*Burmah*," giving the average of the 9th Government Opium Sale, and which being about 100 Rupees lower in price per chest than was expected, the market gradually fell about $35 a chest. It should be particularly observed, that the quotations of these few days have been entirely nominal, as great efforts were made by several parties to realize as much as they possibly could before a fresh supply came in; but without much success. The mail Steamer "*Orissa*" arrived on the 6th instant, with the telegraphic news from Calcutta *via* Galle, it is supposed to the 18th of last month, conveying information that the "*River*" was to leave on the 19th with a full cargo. This steamer was brought into the harbour at about noon of the 7th current, having on the board 2,470 chests of Bengal drug for this place,—whereupon a rush was made by parties panic struck at the receipt of such a heavy supply, who offered to sell the Drug at great reduction, but buyers, were however careful enough to hold back, taking every advantage of the opportunity; the rates then declined as much as $50 a chest, and on the 8th fell about $10 per chest lower, and Cash Sales were at this juncture made to some extent at $652½ to $655. In fact the market was unduly forced down, and on the morning of the 9th it opened at $650, but advanced within few hours to an active *bona fide* and speculative demand, both on the part of the Chinese and Foreigners; this day it closed at $665 Cash and 672½ on time. It is however necessary to explain that by "time" is meant 3 weeks after the arrival of the steamer, the purchaser having the option of clearing his Opium any time after the first week, on payment of the sale price thereof. The market became more buoyant for the succeeding two or three days, and on the 12th sales were made at $680 cash, and $685 and $687½ on time; it has however slightly given way since, and may now be quoted at $678 to $672½ cash and $675 to $677½ on time. There seems to be a good deal of speculation going on in this drug both here and at Macao, and it may in all likelihood advance again to about $700 or more after the departure of the "*River*" for Calcutta, provided, there be also a good Chinese demand, but high rates cannot be maintained for any length of time, so long as the pernicious system of gambling is encouraged. It must be obvious to all, from what has appeared time after time in this paper, that such fictitious prices have eventually brought on serious losses on legitimate traders. The interval between the departure of the "*Thunder*" and this, is hardly a month, whereas the difference in price has been about $150; in fact, this is entirely to be attributed to the highly injurious and wild system of gambling prevalent here; had the market been left to take its own course, such would not have been the consequence.

Benares.—Has been slack in the demand with a daily fall in price until the 7th when it touched $625, but has recovered itself, and $650 to $655 may be taken as the rates of the day.

Malwa.—Has been but in moderate request, the price receding from $765 to $725 and is likely to give way further on arrival of the "*Indore*" from Bombay now overdue; low prices may therefore be safely looked forward to for this drug. Holders are very anxious to dispose of their stock and will be very glad to submit to low rates; it is not at all improbable that it may be very shortly procurable at $700, if not less.

The following is the course of the Opium market since the 25th of last month. The quotations for all sorts have been for several days only nominal.

Date	Patna.		Benares.		Malwa.	
Sept.	25	742½	to 745	635	to 737½	765	to 770
"	26	732½	735	722½	735	765	767½
"	27	735	737½	722½	725	765	767½
"	28	737½	740	725	727½	765	767½
"	29	745	750	717	720	765	767½
"	30	747½	750	720	722½	765	770
Oct.	1	745	747½	715	717½	745	760
"	2	740	742½	710	715	735	...
"	3	720	725	705	710	757½	760
"	4	720	725	700	...	760	...
"	5	710	715	685	690	753	755
"	6	705	710	680	685	750	755
"	7	690	662½	635	640	745	750
"	8	652½	655	630	632½	750	755
"	9	650	665	630	640	730	...
"	10	675	650	650	655	730	...
"	11	680	685	655	665	735	...
"	12	677½	680	655	660	735	...
"	13	670	672½	650	655	732	725

SHANGHAI:—*Malwa.*—Since the departure of the last mail the price of this article continued to rule at 585 *a* 59,0 but in the absence of the best drug; inferior quality was asked for, and a small portion passed off with a heavy reduction in prices. Afterwards the *Rona* and mail boat *Chadie* arrived with about 837 chests with them of a firm market in the South; but business here has been checked on account of additional tax of 12 Tls. per chest being imposed on opium landed by Native Dealers. Until this question be settled the real price cannot be quoted but nominally to-day's rates are 580 for New and 590 for Old Drug.

Patna was varying in price from 560 to 570 until the arrival of the mail when it receded to 555, which is to-day's quotation.

The deliveries of the fortnight are stated at 807 chests Malwa and 256 do. Patna—the estimated stock on 3rd October being 1,400 chests Malwa and 270 do. Patna.

FOOCHOW.—The demand has been steady, and rates have been maintained. The sales of the fortnight are reported at 208 chests Malwa and 43 chests Patna. The following are the closing quatations:—HONGKONG, 14*th October.*—Patna. $670. Benares, $650. Malwa, $720 *a* 725. SHANGHAI, 6*th October* —Malwa, 580 *a* 590 Tls. Patna, 555 Tls. FOOCHOWFOO, 5*th October*—(duty paid) Malwa, $825 *a* $830. Patna, $845 *a* $850.

COTTON.—CANTON.—The sales of the fortnight only amount to 317 bales Bengal and 750 bales Shanghai. The fact is that the Canton demand must depend in future on Native supply, and the course of the market changed until the war in the United States is over. The following are the current quotations. Nett. Bombay 14 *t.* 5 *m. a.* 16 *t.* 2 *m.* 5 *c.* Madras 15 *t. a.* 16 *t.* 2 *m.* Bengal 14 *t.* 5 *m. a.* 15 *t.* 7 *m.* 5 *c.* Shanghai 14 *a.* 15 *tael.*

A large export trade is taking place at Shanghai in the article Cotton.

AMOY.—During the past month about 3,000 bales Shanghai have changed hands, at $18.80 *a* $19.40 for shipment to Hongkong, leaving an unsold stock of about $3,000 bales on the market, which is held for $17.50 *a* $18.50. No transactions have been reported of India, but 400 bales Bengal have been re-shipped to Hongkong on foreign account. The unsold stock consists of about 700 bales and quotations are for Bengal $16 *a* 17, and for Bombay $16.15. *a* $17.50.

SALTPETRE.—In improved demand. Really good quality is wanted at $11.50 *a* $13.75.

EXCHANGE, BULLION, &c.—HONGKONG.—The following is from the Circular of Messrs. Sharp & Co. Bullion and Exchange Brokers.

Gold.—Notwithstanding considerable arrivals amounting to over £100,000 from Australia, California and Tientsin the price of gold has varied very little, the market being free of some of the larger parcels of Peking bar, which will be forwarded direct to India.

Silver.—There have been no arrivals of English bar silver. The few small parcels of California are quite insignificant.

Mexican Dollars.—During the last fortnight £200,000 worth have been received from England and California; these have found buyers at a little below previous rate.

EXCHANGE.—A few sales of Bank at 4/8 and private at 4/8¼ had been made when the appearance on the 2nd instant of the Commissariat Invitation to tender for 30 days bills put an end to business for some time. As usual exaggerated ideas were entertained by some, of the Government's necessities—Leightened by the close proximity of the 21st. the day for the payment of the balance of the "Canton Claims."—Considerable delay occurred in the Commissariat outturn becoming known and some exceptional transactions at high rates were the consequence. Tenders at 4/7⅞ were refused and it is understood that only those at 4/7½ and under were granted, the bills being probably paid for in unchopped coin at a premium. On the 11th some considerable sales of private paper were made at 4.8, but on Monday 13th and subsequently, the market has been little less favourable to sellers, rates closed as below.

On London 6 months sight Bank 4/8.
Private 4/8¼ *a* 4/8⅜.
India 3 days' sight Rs. 227.
Shanghai 30 days sight *Bills.* 75½ *a* 76.
Singapore.....par.
Bar Silver 87 dwts. B. 7 per cent prem.
California Bar 98 touch 5 per cent premium.
Sycee.....5 per cent prem
Mexican Dollars (English Invoice) 4 per cent premium.
Mexican Dollars (Picked coin) 5 per cent premium.
Mexican Dollar (unchopped) 2 per cent premium.
Gold Leaf.....$22,70 per tael
Gold Bars *Pekin*.....$22,35 "
Do. *California*....$22,35 "
Sovereings .....$4,50 each equivalents 100 touch.
Spanish Doubloons .....$13,85 each.
Double Eagle.....17.70 each.

SHANGHAI.—The business for the mail, owing to the little activity in exports, has been below the average. The demand for Sterling Bills has been almost entirely met by private sellers and the bulk of transactions have been settled at 6*s* 3¾*d.* Banks drawing at 6*s* 3*d a* 6*s*, 3⅛*d.*

In Rupees pressure of sales and small demand have kept the rate full and 305 has been obtained without difficulty, and we hear 306 for Calcutta Drafts.

In Hongkong news of a sudden and unexpected rise in Exchange there, created a large demand for all descriptions of paper and Banks dropped their rate from 27½ to 25½ and were unwilling to draw heavily.

Private paper not much in the market.

The following are the closing quotations,—

On London 6 months' sight. 6*s.* 3*d. a* 6

received encouragement. The oppression and the injustice were denied, and the civilian party doubly abused, as being not only obstructives to progress, but maligners as well of their own countrymen. Here Mr. Money steps in as apologist at once for the civilians and their assailed. He does not deny the alleged unfriendliness to European settlers, from whose advent alone he has the good sense to perceive that improvements in cotton cultivation will be effected, if at all, but neither does he abuse the civilian for a hostility which under present circumstances is he believes inevitable. He has made the important discovery that civilians after all are but mortals, and although this proposition may meet with dissentients, it is sufficiently plausible to serve as the foundation of a theory, which deserves attention at the present moment, even if it be merely as a matter of speculative investigation :—that Mr. Money's proposed remedy is likely to be adopted, or if it be, that it will produce the effects he anticipates, is quite another affair. Mr. Money points out that it is the Government officials and not the natives who are the sufferers by the introduction of European settlers. It is not a matter of the smallest moment to the mofussail collector or his subordinates, whether cotton is grown in his district or not ; but it gives him a world of additional trouble and worry, when his peaceful community is invaded by the restless Englishman ; and as our authority puts it " it is not to be expected that these officials could look favorably on those, who give them extra trouble, but no additional remuneration." Let the Government servants then have a direct interest given them in the spread of cotton cultivation, and the thing is done. This Mr. Money proposes to accomplish by arranging that they shall receive a small per centage upon every bale of cotton delivered to the buyers ; and as any such system as this could only be accomplished by the sanction of the Government, his theory has the great additional recommendation to English political economists, that it chimes in with the favorite dogma that the attitude of Government is the sole obstacle to the export of cotton from India to an unlimited extent. As the chairman of the Glasgow Chamber of Commerce says—" in India there the capital and the skill, and the question was how to put these together. If the Government was really anxious that cotton should be obtained from India, and would put their shoulder to the wheel, no doubt the thing could be accomplished"—on Mr. Money's recipe we presume. Perhaps it could, but at what cost ? Setting aside the fact that " the civil servants of India are the most high minded class of men it had ever been Mr. Money's good fortune to meet with," and that high minded men, handsomely remunerated, might be supposed capable of undergoing a little additional trouble for the sake of improving the district placed under their charge, and introducing a staple the cultivation of which must prove remunerative to the grower,—without the additional stimulus of a bribe, it would be well, before adopting Mr. Money's suggestions to enquire how such an arrangement as he has proposed is likely to benefit the people supposed to claim the peculiar consideration of a paternal Government. We think it is needless to point out the abuses and oppression which must inevitably arise from giving even the most high minded class of men in the world, when placed in the position of mofussil collectors, a pecuniary interest in the growth of one particular staple, and we leave our readers to imagine the position of a ryot who refused to contribute his quota in the Collector Sahib's per centage.

Although we dissent entirely from the proposed remedy, there can be no doubt of the truth of the picture drawn by Mr. Money of the difficulties experienced in dealing directly with the natives, by European agents in the Mofussil. They would buy from the grower if they could, but unfortunately the money lender is in the way, and secures the lion's share of the profit. The ryot is in the power of the banyan, and it is more to his interest to sell cotton to the latter at 1d per lb than to dispose of it to the European at 2d. All this is very true, and the true remedy consists in displacing the money lender and assuming displace, an operation which certainly presents many difficulties,—the principal are being the want of men sufficiently acquainted with the languageand habits of the native and capable of gaining their confidence—but which we do not believe to be impossible. Nearly eighteen months ago we pointed out the very complication caused by the influence of the money lender, which is now dwelt upon by Mr. Money, and we draw attention to the measures which are necessary to counteract it. The English capitalist has it in his power to offer much more favorable terms than his native rival, other circumstances being equal, and if India is ever to take the place of America in the cotton market, we are convinced it will only be by cutting out the native usurers, and destroying their influence over the ryots. Mr. Money would still further assist such settlers as are engaged in the cultivation of cotton, by giving them a semi-official position as government receivers of the land tax, on such estates as they have brought under cultivation. Such " receivers" would be expected to enter into an agreement to buy direct from the growers at rates more remunerative to the latter than the local profit on the culture of food crops, but he would not be otherwise interfered with, and would be left to employ his time and his capital a he found most advisable giving security at the same time to Government for the due forwarding of the land tax. This proposal seems to us much more feasible than the official per centage scheme and the principle which it embodies might we think be recognised with reference to the encouragement of agricultural progress generally throughout India. At present we have merely glanced at the proposal in connection with views and theories which are not without their modicum of truth and plausibility but for which we confess we see little chance of realization.

PARADE SERVICE.

(From the Englishman, Oct. 24.)

OCTOBER always is a dull month all the world over. Political topics hang fire, and officials are either going out of town or officiating for those who have gone out of town. Calcutta is worn out with heat and fever, and looking out for cold weather and coming events, rather than upon the monotonous present. Under such circumstances trifling matters of news are apt to assume an undue importance in the eyes of the journalist and the public ; but still it not unfrequently happens that such trifling matters turn out upon investigation to be of real consequence, and lead to the conclusion that their publication may tend to the real benefit of the public at large.

A pretty squabble which has recently taken place between the officer commanding the troops at Cuttack and the chaplain of the station, is of the nature indicated. We all know how the most trifling difference in ecclesiastical matters will occasionally lead to a bitterness and scandal which is sorely to be regretted by all who have the true interests of the Church at heart. Wearing a surplice, bowing to an altar, or confessing three or four young ladies at a boarding-school, has frequently thrown a whole parish into a blaze, and lead to demonstrations respecting Popery and Bloody Queen Mary which have ultimately terminated in empty pews at the parish church and new galleries at the Dissenting chapel. In this country our ecclesiastical bickerings are generally somewhat different, being still more petty in their origin, and equally injurious to the dignity of the clerical character. The squabble at Cuttack is of this description. It referred simply to the hour of evening service, or rather as to the right of the commanding officer to be consulted respecting the hour of evening service ; and from want of temper, or courtesy, or common sense, the chaplain actually referred this trifling difference to the Bishop of Calcutta for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council.

The law as regards this insignificant point of etiquette is clearly and unmistakably in favour of the commanding officer. The morning service is generally the " parade service," at which the attendance of the troops is compulsory ; and of course it is necessary that their health should be considered, it has always been customary for the commanding officer, in concurrence with the chaplain at the station to fix the hour." More recently, in consequence of the increase European troops in this country, and the insufficiency of church accommodation, it has been found necessary in some instances to have two parade services on the Sunday—one in the morning for one wing of the regiment, the other in the evening for the other wing. Accordingly in the regulations issued by the Bishop it has been distinctly laid down that in " military stations where there are European soldiers the commanding officer, in concert with the chaplain, fixes the time for parade services with reference to the health of the troops."

The use of the phrase " parade services" certainly leaves it an open question whether a chaplain might or might not, on his own authority, fix the hour of any non-parade service—that is of any service at which the attendance of the soldiers is not compulsory ; but surely the health of the troops ought to be considered quite as much, if not more in those cases were the attendance is purely voluntary. It would seem to the mere " worldlings," as many of us are called, that a soldier might spend an hour or two of his Sunday evening with far greater advantage to himself at the church rather than at the canteen, and that such attendance would be more likely to be ensured if the soldier could walk quietly to the church when the sun was going down, rather than in the full blaze of a hot afternoon. Moreover, the troops from the bulk of the Christian population at every military station ; and in matters of religion, at any rate, the soul of a private soldier ought to be as important in the eyes of the Chaplain as the soul of a chief commissioner. At Cuttack, however, the commissioner and some other civilians had expressed an opinion that in the evening the lamps made the church very hot, and that it would be preferable to have the evening service performed at an earlier hour when it would be unnecessary to light the lamps. Here no blame whatever could be attached to the civil portion of the congregation, and the chaplain was perfectly right to give every attention to their representation ; but then at the same time, he ought to have taken into consideration the claims of the military portion of his congregation—men who would have to walk to church, and who had no carriages in which to ride. Thus existing regulations, ordinary courtesy and a regard to the spiritual welfare of the soldiery ought to have led the chaplain to consult the commanding officer. But this was a step which the chaplain at Cuttack altogether declined to take, being apparently more anxious to preserve the commissioner and the civilians from the inconvenient warmth of the lamps, than to preserve the soldier, whose early teachings or better feelings might induce him to attend the church from the far greater inconvenience of a blazing sun with its concomitant dangers. Accordingly he proceeded to the head himself, on the ground that as the evening service was not compulsory at Cuttack, the soldiers could have no inducement to come to church, and consequently had no claim to be considered in the matter. But the commanding officer, Major Trescott, of the 38th Madras Native Infantry, very properly considered that If a soldier was anxious to promote the health of his soul he should not be compelled to do so at the expense of the health of his body, and that such voluntary attendance in the evening was likely to prove at least as beneficial to the men as the compulsory attendance in the morning. But somehow the pride of the chaplain was wounded, and he deemed it necessary to report the question officially for the consideration of the Governor-General in Council. Major Trescott expressed an opinion that the matter might be easily and amicably settled without such reference ; but the chaplain thought otherwise, evidently believing that it was a wise thing to foment such differences, and that Lord Elgin had nothing better to do than to arbitrate upon such little matters. We need scarcely add that both the Bishop of Calcutta and the Governor-General perfectly concurred in the view expressed by Major Trescott, and that a very appropriate wigging was administered to the Cuttack chaplain.

We ventilate this little dispute, not for its intrinsic importance ; for really a trumpery squabble at an up-country station cannot be supposed to possess much imperial interest. But it is in the highest degree desirable that every legitimate means should be exercised to prevent Mofussil communities from being agitated by such paltry assumptions of authority on the part of military chaplains ; and an occasional expression of public opinion upon such petty affairs may check such irrational manifestations for the future, and save the Bishop from the annoyance of reporting, and the Governor-General the trouble of considering a paltry question in which one party was so plainly in the right and the other so palpably in the wrong.

ENGLISH PRESS.

OVERLAND COMMUNICATION WITH CHINA.

(From the Albion, Liverpool, of Monday, Sept. 1.)

WE are glad to hear that the subject of overland communication with China by way of Rangoon is again attracting the attention of our leading merchants ; and we hope this project, which has so long and so deservedly claimed the approval of Government, will soon receive from it that support and encouragement to which it is so well entitled. It will be in the recollection of many of our readers that, some years ago, a commissioner was sent to Amarapoora by the then Governor-General of India to negotiate a treaty (including in its provisions protection to trade and a fixed scale of transit duties) with the King of Burmah, and that that monarch refused to entertain the proposal on the ground, among other reasons, that he was an independent sovereign and as such entitled to treat direct with the Queen of England. Since that time no further effort has been made by Government to establish commercial relations with the Burman empire, and through it with the Western Provinces of China, though the materials for an important trade have been there long ready to our hands.

It is with great pleasure that we print in another portion of our columns an extract from a Bombay newspaper, just received, the contents of which will well repay perusal, as showing that this subject is attracting attention in that city ; and we hope that the efforts of Captain Sprye, whose name is so honourably connected with the enterprise, as its original projector and unwearying advocate, may, ere long, be crowned with success by the establishment of a tramroad from Rangoon to the northeast frontier of our Pegue territory, to be ultimately extended across the southeast corner of Burmah to the frontier of China, where the Shan city of Kiang Hung and the river Mei-Kong offer a desirable emporium and a starting point for the diffusion of trade over the whole western portion of the Chinese empire.

What is known of the densely populated regions in the west of China affords ample grounds for believing that the opening up of a communication with them in the manner proposed by Captain and Mr. Sprye will be attended by the most beneficial results. The province of Yunnan, on the south west frontier of which the city of Esmok is situated, is one of the richest in the empire. It produces tea, especially the famous " Paneul" tea,—mentioned by Oliphant in his Narrative of Lord Elgin's Mission to Pekin,—besides silk, musk, and various kinds of drugs : while its mineral wealth is boundless, surpassing that of every other district in the country. Gold, silver, copper, and lead are exceedingly abundant ; in addition to which it furnishes ivory, wax, rhinoceros and deer's horns, amber, lac, and precious stones.

The province of Sze-chuen, which would also be accessible by the proposed route, is the largest, and probably the finest, in China, and produces vast quantities of wheat and corn ; indeed, its fertility is so great that it is said the produce of a single harvest can not be consumed in it in ten years. In addition, it affords tea, indigo, a peculiar kind of hemp, from which the celebrated grass cloth is made, silk, wax, and tobacco. In return for these valuable commodities, the inhabitants would take from us cotton and woollen manufactured goods, and all the articles which at present form the staple of our exports to China ; nor is there any reason to expect the slightest diminution, from this cause, of our existing trade with the seaports of China ; whilst, at the same time, there is reason to believe this wholly new commerce would be viewed with great favour by the Chinese Government and the western provincial authorities.

It is an official record that the Governors of the Burman provinces through which the commerce would pass are most anxious that the trade should be established. They have promised protection and perfect freedom to all persons engaged in it, and the Princes of Kiang-Tung and Kiang-Hung (tributaries of the King of Burmah) have given personal assurance of their desire for the extension of this commerce through the territories under their rule. The present uncertainty as to the transit duties levied on the trade passing through the King of Burmah's states, (for already there is a Chinese caravan route established,) and the non-existence of a commercial treaty with that monarch clearly defining the conditions of trade, are the chief impediments which have hitherto retarded the development of a commerce which promises to be one of the most remunerative that the world has seen ; and it is the removal of these obstacles which our merchants are urging and will, we trust, continue to urge upon the Government.

To open up to British enterprise the vast west of China, to establish new markets for the products of our looms and factories, to introduce among the millions of Western China the benefits of European civilization, and to enrich our own country with the mineral and botanical wealth of that half of the Chinese empire, this is the object of the effort which is now being made ; and, among the many calls on our Government for support, we doubt whether there has ever been one which more worthy claimed its best attention than that which we have now the pleasure of bringing before the notice of the public.

(From the Albion, Liverpool, of Monday, Sept. 8.)

IN our last impression we brought this important subject before the public, and called attention to the means proposed by Captain and Mr. Sprye for its accomplishment. That the project is sound in principle and worthy of earnest support is, we think, clearly shown by the fact that our Chamber of Commerce has recently resolved again to memorialize the Government in its favour, and our East India and China Associations are on the point of doing the same. We hope the remarks made by us, as to the extent and wealth of the two principal Western Provinces of China, have convinced our readers that those regions do possess in themselves the elements of an extensive and remunerative trade, which would alone afford ample grounds for encouraging the establishment of a permanent communication with them. Did our space permit, we might venture to lay before the public an account of the other States of Western China which would be accessible by the proposed route, and whose commercial resources are as varied and as valuable as those of Yunnan and Sze-chuen ; but we trust what has already been said will have removed any doubts that may have existed as to the presence there, in abundance, of materials for a large and rich trade, and we propose now briefly to consider the means by which these great resources may be developed.

On looking at a map of the eastern hemisphere one is struck with the apparent difficulty of approaching the western half of the Chinese Empire from any point. By sea and river there is a long and intricate navigation, whatever be the course taken ; and by land, impassable mountain ranges and unnavigable rivers seem altogether to forbid access. It is indeed true that Russia has established a toilsome and expensive route across her Siberian possessions to Kiachta ; and that, by a recent treaty, she has secured for herself the privileges of trade with several other towns along the Chinese frontier, free of duties ; but it is Russia alone which reaps the benefit of these arrangements, and Great Britain has to seek some other route for her commerce with Western China.

The circuitious line of communication from Calcutta, across the Himalayas and by L'hassa, to Tachindo, present so many obstacles that it can never become a highway of commerce ; and the impassable mountains which intervene between our Assam and Sylhet possessions and China render any attempt to carry a trade through their terrible snow clad fastnessess wholly impracticable. But as the eye glances down the map, those wild mountain ranges are observed to decrease gradually as they approach the confines of Pegue ; reappearing, however, in the Siamese Shan States, and pursuing a still southerly course. Through this interval, then, which appears as if specially designed for facilitating communication with the western half of China, it is proposed to carry the trading road whose claims to support we have the pleasure of advocating.

The country from Rangoon to the northeast frontier of our Pegue territory presents singular facilities for the construction of a tramroad ; and, though the remaining portion of the route lies in the Kingdom of Burmah, and, has therefore, for obvious reasons, not been so well surveyed as that which traverses our own possessions, there is every reason to believe that no obstacles exist of a nature to deter our engineers from constructing a very excellent commercial highway. This opinion is strengthened by the testimony of British officers who have visited those districts, and also by the fact that at the present time a considerable caravan trade is actually carried on by Western Chinese from Esmoke and Kiang-Hung, with the Burman Southwestern Shan States of Mani, &c.

Of the benefits which would accrue to our own very sparsely peopled provinces of Pegue, Martaban, Amherst, &c., by the influx of industrious Chinese settlers and the consequent development of their immense resources, there is much to be said, and we may hereafter notice these points should we recur to the subject. At present, however, we will only add that the extension of the Electric Telegraph by the new route to the commercial centres of China is not the least important part of the project ; and, were this alone the object in view, we think it would deserve the warm support of the Government, which could not fail to benefit materially by the increased rapidity of communication with a country in which the British Empire now has such vast interests at stake.

When considering this important matter, it is not a little interesting to reflect that the route is probably the identical one by which, in ages long past, the costly productions of China found their way to the marts of Egypt, and in later times to those of Greece and Italy. Indeed, *the remains of a brick roadway of great antiquity are still to be traced northwards from Pegue amidst the now pathless forests* so that, in establishing this communication we may be, as in many other things, merely following in the footsteps of the mighty dead ; and that, where the British-made locomotive shall, ere long, carry the emblems of peace, and her handmaid, commerce, to the denizens of Western China, there have preceded us the adventurous spirits of Egypt, carrying to the extreme East the fame and commerce of the Pharaohs, when our now populous and busy islands were as yet undiscovered and in a state of the wildest nature.

In conclusion, we think we cannot do better than quote the following passages from Captain and Mr. Sprye's last pamphlet (No. VI.) on this important subject, and express a hope that their unwearying exertions, through years, in support of their propositions, may receive that attention which they richly merit, both from Government and our mercantile associations, and be ere long crowned will full success :—

" But whether," as they correctly observe, " the ports and eastern half of Pegue were made by *any* ancient western people the route for commerce with the side of China nearest to them, or not, is it to us incomprehensible how, in our advanced age of marine steamers, locomotives, and aerial telegraphs, any persons of information, feeling the least interest in British and British-Indian Commerce, can fail to see that, *Pegue having become part of our empire*, our route for trade with the western half of China proper is, as we point out, from Rangoon by tram or railway across the east of that province. Considerable experience in observing the progress of new discoveries, inventions, and projects, has fully informed us that none are propounded, however manifest their value and practicability, without objections being raised to them ; principally by men whose powers of mind are incapable of grasping the subjects, or whose dispositions are to critiicise and condemn rather than to commend and cooperate in the labours, however laudable, or others. Instances are abounded, and must be well known to you, in reference to almost all of those very inventions and projects which have so greatly distinguished the century in which we live, and so undeniably enabled the United Kingdoms to attain their present pre-eminent position, the world over, in manufactures, shipping, and commerce ; and their resulting wealth.

" In propounding and advocating through many years the peaceful and commercial projects to which we have devoted ourselves regarding Pegue and Western China, we have, therefore, naturally had to encounter our share of objections from private individuals and interests, and to bear much inert indifference and passive resistance' from the Government offices. . Nevertheless, confident of the soundness of what we propose, and of the great and lasting benefits its realization will bring to England and her Indian dependency, we have persevered, against all such discouragement and obstruction, in efforts to obtain for them public discussion and enlightened consideration. To the utmost of our power we shall continue thus to act ; because such discussion and consideration of these propositions cannot fail to be followed by their adoption ; which must, as certainly, bring to the growing populations of the United Kingdoms and of India an increase of peaceful employment and prosperity, with all their attendant material and social improvements ; and at the same time, draw forth the incalculable commercial resources of Western Inland China, of the Burman Shan States between it and Pegue, of Pegue itself, and of our adjacent provinces of Martaban, Amherst, Tavoy, and Mergui, to the enduring benefit and improvement, alike, of their respective peoples."

In another column will be found a most intelligent article on this subject from the *Bombay Gazette* of the 25th of July, which we recommend to the perusal of all those of our readers who are interested, in any way, in trade with the " Far East."

THE TIMES' VIEW OF THE MARYLAND INVASION.

(From the Times, Oct. 10.)

IT is a prime advantage to have the first word. People part with their first impressions only upon compulsion. But this, like all other advantages, requires to be used with some moderation. The Federals, with their genius for blundering, have managed to lose all the benefit of it. Some respect is still felt towards a despatch from General M'Clellan, for we think we can discern the real statement of the soldier from the clumsy falsehood grafted upon it by the Federal War-office. When M'Clellan, on the 15th of September, and when the Battle of Antietam was still unfought, told us that he had forced Lee to retreat, and that Maryland and Philadelphia were safe, we were inclined to credit that he at least believed what he said. When the despatches went on to say that General Lee was wounded, had acknowledged he was " whipped," and had admitted a loss of 15,000 men, we thought we saw at once that this could not be the language of a respectable soldier ; that no man of M'Clellan's character could have committed himself to what he could not possibly have known or even heard, and what must on the face of it be a falsehood, but that it must have been the unscrupulous addition of the Washington officials. We have, however, need of close discrimination to except even the published reports of M'Clellan from the universal incredulity which attaches to these first words from America. It is not until the Southerns come halting after with their staler history of the same events that we are able to assure ourselves that, if we do not know the exact truth, we know at least the worst that has happened to the Northern cause. The invasion of Maryland, and the story of the military successes which rendered it possible, can now for the first time be collated from the accounts of both parties. In a private letter from an officer in " Stonewall" Jackson's corps, which we extract to-day from a Southern paper, the story is very vividly and circumstantially told, and is brought down to the 6th of September, when the Southern forces were in possession of Fredericksburg. The reader cannot but follow with interest the rapid and perilous advance of Jackson and his ragged, shoeless followers, marching five-and-twenty miles a day, burning railway cars, breaking down bridges, heard of from time to time by poor puzzled General Pope, and brought by him to be a cavalry party which a brigade of infantry might easily surround ; then scattering this brigade and falling ravenously upon the spoil which it had brought in its train. Two hundred carloads of boots and coats, tooth-brushes, candles, coffee, and lobster salad—and amid all their more valuable acquisitions they remember the last luxury with especial relish—rewarded the audacity of these hungry half-clad warriors. Necessity is the mother of audacity as well as of invention. It was probably much less by the speeches of the prating fools in Southern House of Representatives than it was by the naked fest of his men that Lee was induced to cross the Potomac. The " Stonewalls" had been living upon roasted corn. They had no waggons. Starving and footsore, but victorious, they were 18,000 men standing between the great armies of Pope and M'Clellan ; burning and destroying what they could not carry away, and feasting as men feast when they know they are in all probability upon the eve of another long fast. " To see a starving man," naively remarks this Confederate officer, " eating lobster salad and drinking " Rhine wine, barefoot and in tatters, was curious." Curious, perhaps, but not very wonderful ; for it is consistent with many anecdotes about the luxurious *impedimenta* of great mercenary armies should become the prey of a hardy enemy who had learned to do without them. We must admire, also, in this narrative the discipline which could carry away an army from such a booty in light fighting condition, and the tactics which won that second battle of Bull Run, first heard of in England as a Federal victory. When read by the double light of the two accounts, it now appears certain that it was a fight won by the Confederate Generals entirely by superior strategy against considerable odds ; the men on both sides fighting with equal valour and discipline, and night preserving the Federals from a total rout.

We must, probably, wait a short time before we have a similar opportunity of comparing, or contrasting, the North American Continental versions of the Maryland battles. What Southern accounts we have seem to intimate that the strategy of General Lee was not directed to the carrying out of the policy sought to be imposed upon him by the Congress at Richmond. He was hardly impelled by the wild design of ravaging Pennsylvania and making the North the seat of war. We are told by the correspondence of the Southern papers that, while " seemingly moving his troops in the direction of Pennsylvania, he was really preparing an important movement into Virginia." As this statement was made previously to the last great battle, it may, perhaps, deserve some credence ; and it may perhaps, be true that the Confederate Generals have accomplished on the other side of the Potomac all they ever hoped to do there. When we read of the privations endured by the Confederate troops, we can well understand that to re-victual, re-clothe, and re-arm such a force in the enemy's country, and in a great measure at the enemy's expense, is in itself a most important military success. Moreover, the capture of the force and post at Harper's Ferry would hardly have been accomplished by a less aggressive style of tactics. The Confederates claim that by this great *coup* they paroled 11,000 privates and 425 officers ; took 2,000 negroes, obtained 15,000 stand of small arms, 40 pieces of cannon, 500 horses, and many military stores of which they were greatly in need. If as the Southern accounts seem to imply, the invasion of the North was intended only for the accomplishment of these objects, and if General Lee had all along determined as his ultimate object to retire when he had drawn the Federal army from Washington, and to attempt to lure M'Clellan once more across the Potomac in pursuit of him, then the Confederate plan has thus far succeeded, and General Lee and his soldiers are not beat to the extremest point of the military

Business Announcements.

MESSRS. LAWSON & MCKENZIE, SHIP " CHANDLERS," &c. &c., No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT, have on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities ; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores which they are now selling off at prime cost.

F. BORSINI respectfully informs Officers of the Army and Navy, Merchants, Bankers, and Inhabitants, that he has this day commenced business of HORIZONTAL DUPLEX AND LEVER WATCH AND CHRONOMETER MAKER.

Every description of Watch and Musical Box repaired expeditiously, and accurately.

Charges moderate.—TERMS CASH.

4, Medow Street. (upstairs). Bombay, 22nd Sept. 1862.

T. WILLIAMSON, GENTLEMEN'S HAIR CUTTER,

Hair Cut at the Shop ..... Rs. 1
Do. do. at their own Houses ..... " 2

A supply of the undermentioned Toilet Requisites and Medical Specifics on hand :—

Williamson's Vegetable Hair Oil, for the Growth and Preservation of the Hair. Price Rs. 5 per 4 oz. phials.
Do. Anti-Scurf Hair Lotion. Price Rs. 3 per quart.
Williamson's Asthmatic Powders, Rs. 3 per 1 dozen packets.
Do. Vegetable Dysentery Pills, Rs. 2-8 per dozen.

No. 6, Bake House Lane, Fort.

BY THE OVERLAND MAIL.—GREAT NOVELTY.—Received from Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL, a few MUTTON HAMS.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

Church Gate.

FISHING TACKLE.—MESSRS. TREACHER & Co. have to hand an extensive supply of the best made Trolling Rods, Lines, Gut, Hooks, Artificial Flies, Nets, and every other Angler's requisite.

The Medical Hall, Byculla, and the Fort, Bombay 21st June 1862.

A FEW CHUBBS' PATENT WROUGHT IRON STRONG HOLDFAST FIRE RESISTING SAFES, of sizes, some of them of the largest sizes ever imported, suited for Banks and other public Companies. To be seen at the late Bank of Bombay Premises. Apply to HORMUSJEE BOMANJEE AT MESSRS. B. & A. Hormusjee.

PIANOFORTE WAREHOUSE.—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce the safe arrival, in excellent condition, of several consignments of PIANOFORTES per ships *Talbot* and *Gloriana*. These instruments are universally admired both for their great superiority of tone and handsome exterior. They are manufactured by *Schroder*, of Hamburg, (strongly recommended for India) with the extreme compass of 7 Octaves, have all the most recent improvements and are confidently recommended to the notice of the Public.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Wholesale General Dealers.

No. 1, Church Gate Street.

AMERICAN ICED SODA FOUNTAINS.—OPENED THIS DAY, at No. 11, Forbes Street, (until a more eligible situation can be obtained) the celebrated Porcelain lined Soda Fountains, now introduced for the first time into this country, from which is drawn direct on draught Sparkling Soda flavored with—

Vanilla.	Orange.	Raspberry.
Pine Apple.	Lemon.	Bitters, &c.
Nectar.	Ginger.	
Sarsaparilla.	Strawberry.	

This, when well iced, as it will be, affords one of the most pleasing, healthful and refreshing beverages, and taken with the Syrups it clears and enlivens the blood, sharpens the appetite, brightens the complexion, tickles the palate and cools the body.

Sold on draught and per the dozen by the undersigned, No. 11, Forbes Street, next door but one to corner of Bake-house lane, opposite the Police Office.

JAMES REYNELL.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

EDUCATION.—MR. AUSTIN MEARS begs most respectfully to inform the inhabitants of Bombay, that he has taken over the good will and furniture of the School kept by the late Mr. A. B. BOSWELL, and has removed the establishment to that day to the more suitable, airy, and commodious premises situated at No. 9, Rampart Row, next door to Messrs. G. S. King & Co.'s Office, where he hopes to meet with a continuance of that cordial support so freely bestowed for many years upon his predecessor, to merit which, and to give entire satisfaction to the parents and guardians of those Pupils who may be entrusted to his care, he will exert himself to the utmost of his ability.

MR. MEARS begs to intimate that he has had upwards of fifteen years' experience as a Teacher, six of which were passed in one of the largest Public Schools in London ; and having gone through the course of instruction prescribed by the COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL ON EDUCATION, he feels confident that a short trial will prove that he is fully capable, of not merely imparting an ordinary Elementary Education, but also of qualifying his pupils for responsible positions, either in the MERCANTILE or ENGINEERING PROFESSIONS.

MR. MEARS is in possession of documents and testimonials which fully bear him out in the professions he has herein made, and these, together with the school, will be freely open at all times, to the inspection of the Parents and Friends of his pupils.

Terms, as heretofore, 10 Rs. per month.

Bombay, 1st Nov. 1862.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.—MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind : to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education ; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her minds by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and reason on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, and their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of references, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

Auction Announcements.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 8th inst., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Shirtings, Madapollams, Longcloths, Broad Cloths, Coloured Chints.

AN AUCTION SALE AT BRITISH HOTEL, FORT.

By order of the Proprietors, Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co.

On THURSDAY, the 20th, FRIDAY, the 21st, and SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, (and if necessary following days. Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co., have received instructions to submit to sale by Public Auction, the whole of the " British Hotel" Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Two Mahogany Thurston's Slate Billiard Tables, with Balls, Cues, &c., with Two Bronze 4 light Revolving Lamps, Carved Furniture, such as Sets of Dining and Breakfast Tables, Lamp and Circular Tables, Conversation Half-backed Sofa, and Reclining Couches, Arm and " Prediew" Chairs, Pier Tables, Teapoys, Side Boards, Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, an Eight Day Clock by *James French*, Royal Exchange, London, Engravings in Frames, Square Pianoforte, Screens, Wall-Shades, and Globe Lamps, Oil Floor Carpets, Sets of Plated Dish covers, several pairs of Hot Water, and Vegetable Dishes, Ice Pails, Soup Tureens, Tea sets, Double, Single, and Chamber Candlesticks, Cruet, Pickle, and Egg-frames, Waiters, Bottle Stands &c., Dinner and Breakfast Sets, Sets of Knives and Forks, Silver-ware in Sets, Table Linen, Copper Cooking Utensils, and other Dispense Articles, Gold and Silver Watches, Gold Mohore Bracelets, &c. &c.

AT 1 P.M.

One Shigram, with Bay Horse, and Harness.
One Shigram, with Chesnut Horse and Harness.
One Old Buggy, and Harness &c.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Sunday, the 16th instant.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Two new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by " W. Bowman," 6 & 6 octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

No. 16, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th Nov. 1862.

Auction Announcements.

BENNETT & CO.

WEEKLY SALE,

THIS DAY, the 8th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, on account of the concerned, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twist, &c.

ALSO,

Ex Steamer *Bombay Castle*, from China.

S F C D P F C R S 3	}	Nos. 51, 43, 44—3 Cases Raw Silk.
A H C D P F C R S 8	}	Nos. 83, 90, 91, 92, 93, 95, 88, 9 Do. do. 86, 105.

Very badly damaged by salt water, and to be sold on account of the parties concerned.

Also on account of the concerned damaged by salt water,

4 Cases of Pictures.
1 " of Perfumery.
Landed ex *Ino*, and " *Flower of the Forest*."

AT 1 P.M.

Landed ex *Caledonian*, from Glasgow, and damaged by salt water, and to be sold on account of the Underwriters.

1 Brougham, A Chesnut Horse, height 14-1½ hands, goes well in harness or Saddle, 5 years old, A Waggonette for 1 or 2 horses with Cover, A pair of elegantly Carved Blackwood open worked Conversation Couches, with Crimson Silk damask and spring. A pair of Chiffoniers, Tea Poys, Round Tables, Mat Stand, Camp Tables, Reclining Couches, &c. A Case of superior Saddlery, such as Gentlemen's Hunting, and Lady's quilted side Saddles, with furniture and Bridles, several sets of superior plated and Brass Buggy Harness. A first-rate fireproof Safe.

3 Ornamental Fountains, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT THE BRAE, CHINCHPOOGLEY HILL.

On MONDAY the 17th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., will submit to Public Auction at his residence, the " Brae" at Chinchpoogley, all the handsome household Furniture, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c. of F. CLOUGH, Esq. full particulars of which will appear hereafter. No Catalogues, and the property will be on view 3 days previous to the sale.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs. BYRAMJEE NANABHOY FRAMJEE & Co. to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, SATURDAY the 8th instant, at 1 P.M. at their Rooms :—

Three Bugries landed ex-*Grenville* and *Veritas*.

One imitation half cane and blue body, fixed on lancewood shafts lined with Crimson Morocco and cloth to match.

Two imitation cane bodied fitted on lancewood shafts, and lined with drab Morocco and cloth to match.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT LOVE LANE, MAZAGON.

On MONDAY, the 24th, TUESDAY, the 25th, and WEDNESDAY the 26th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and elegant Household Furniture, handsome Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, a valuable Library of Books, a first-rate Slate Billiard Table, a magnificent Piano, splendid Carriages, Horses, Harness, &c. &c., of WILLIAM CRAWFORD, Esq., (proceeding to Europe).

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view from Wednesday the 19th instant.

Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.

A Grey Arab Horse, aged 5, height 14—2½ goes in single or double harness.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Best Duckworth's Sherry and Port, at 18 Rs. per doz.
Best Brandy ..... " 18 "

NEW REVERSIBLE ENGLISH BUILT PATENT MALVERN DOG CART.

Just Landed.

A remarkable handsome miniature BROUGHAM mounted on springs af a novel description. Price Rs. 1500.

Only one, now remaining on hand unsold, with imitation cane pannels, lancewood shafts, patent reversible seat, either for 2, or 4, very light and elegant and of best construction, built by Messrs. McNaught and Smith, Worcester, Patentees, with Waterproof Apron and Lamps.

SUPERIOR GIG, DOG CART, AND CARRIAGE HARNESS.

Just landed ex *Flower of the Forest*.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have just received for Sale on Commission, a fresh batch of very Superior Plated and Brass Mounted Buggy, Dog Cart, and Carriage Harness—prices moderate.

BENNETT & Co.

No. 5, Forbes Street, Bombay, 8th Nov., 1862.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

EXTENSIVE AND UNRESERVED SALE OF VALUABLE JEWELLERY, AND WATCHES.

On account of Messrs. Favre Brothers, who are closing their account in Bombay.

On TUESDAY next, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. have received instructions to sell, without reserve, Gold Watches, Self Winding do., Ladies do. set with Diamonds, Basket shape Silver, Silver Gilt and other Watches, Earings set in Coral, Brooches, Pins, Studs, and Gold Neck and Albert Chains, Rings, &c.

The attention of gentlemen is requested, as there will be found articles of the newest designs.

The goods will be on view from Friday next.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A CASE OF MILL